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A Grammar
OF THE
DIALECT OF WINDHILL,
IN THE *Li*
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

*Illustrated by a Series of Dialect Specimens, phonetically rendered;
with a Glossarial Index of the Words used in the
Grammar and Specimens.*

BY
JOSEPH WRIGHT, M.A., PH.D.,
DEPUTY PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

**'Nur das Beispiel führt zum Licht;
Vieles Reden thut es nicht.'**

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To My Mother

PREFACE

My chief object in writing the following Grammar has been to furnish specialists in English philology with an accurate account of the Phonology and Accidence of one of the most interesting of the Yorkshire dialects. And in order to make the work as useful as possible to this class of scholars, I have taken special care to include in the Phonology fairly complete lists of the words which are in common use in the dialect and also exist in the literary language. This method of treatment has sometimes involved me in great difficulties; because in the case of words which seem to have had an abnormal development I could not always decide with certainty whether the seeming irregularities had arisen within the dialect itself, or whether the words in question had been introduced from the literary language at various periods, or were merely borrowings from some neighbouring dialect. These are difficulties which every writer of a scientific dialect grammar has to contend with. But it would manifestly have been dishonest on my part to have omitted any word or form which did not seem to have had a regular development. The result is that the grammar contains dozens of words the vocalism of which I have not been able to

explain satisfactorily, but I have nevertheless registered them in separate paragraphs, as being in common use in the dialect and of equal importance to the English philologist. Out of a great many such examples I will only mention a few here: *nues* (OE. *nosu*) *nose*, *bied* (OE. *beard*) *beard*, *ut* (OE. *hāt*) *hot*, *friet* (OE. *fretan*) *to fret*, for which we should expect in the dialect *noiz* (§§ 105, 109), *bād* (§§ 61, 68), *uēt* (§§ 122, 126), *freit* (§§ 82, 87). On the other hand, the present grammar will, I trust, help to throw some light upon Old English vowel quantities, besides showing how dialects still keep apart many vowel sounds which have fallen together in the literary language. Of the latter I will only mention a few examples, although a great many may be found in the grammar:—*jād* (OE. *geard*) *yard*, *jied* (OE. *gerd*) *yard, three feet*. *wāk* (OE. *weorc*) *work*, *wēk* (OE. *wyrcean*) *to work*. *meil* (OE. *melu*) *meal, flour*, *miel* (OE. *māl*) *meal, repast*. *reit* (OE. *reocht*, *reht*) *right*, *rait* (OE. *writan*) *to write*, *rit* (OE. *wyrhta*) *wright*.

In the treatment of the native element contained in the grammar I have generally started out from Old English, which in some respects presents fewer difficulties to the writer of a modern dialect grammar than Middle English with its numerous dialects. Had I, however, been a specialist in this period of our mother tongue, I should probably have been able to settle many minor points which remain unsolved in the present grammar. But still, in spite of my shortcomings in this respect, I hope that the book will be a welcome contribution to English philology.

In the treatment of the French element in the dialect I found, after trying many experiments, that the only

satisfactory plan was to start out from the present pronunciation of literary English. The words have come into the dialect at various periods and through various channels, and it is accordingly almost impossible to treat them historically. I have therefore contented myself with registering the present dialectical pronunciation of the French element, and for this purpose I have adopted, as the standard of literary English pronunciation, the sound-system in Sweet's *Primer of Spoken English*, which is fairly typical of the Southern pronunciation of educated people. A comparison of the development of the French and English elements in the dialect is interesting from many points of view. I will only draw attention to §§ 61, 203 and §§ 58, 202; but many other paragraphs will be found equally interesting both to English and French philologists. Any one, who is not thoroughly acquainted with the dialect, may possibly think that I have introduced into this part of the grammar many words which are not in common use; but such is not the case. I have been particularly careful in this respect. I will only mention one instance out of many where I may seem to have erred: *raiet akt riot act*, which is one of the commonest expressions in the dialect, a regular household phrase. What mother has not said to her naughty child hundreds of times, *if te duz ðat egien al rid ði traiet akt en reit en oel?*

In the chapter on the consonants the chief interest naturally lies in the gutturals. In this part of the grammar I have tried to give complete lists of the words which differ in their development from literary English, I mean such words as: *fiik fitch*, *reik to reach*, *brig bridge*, *fig fledge*, *duel dough*, etc.

It was originally my intention not to give any specimens of the dialect in this volume, but to reserve them for a second which was to contain a complete glossary of such dialect words as are not in use in the Modern literary language, together with extensive specimens of the dialect. With this end in view I have been collecting materials for a great number of years, but various circumstances prevent me from entertaining the hope of being able to publish them for some years to come. I have therefore decided to give a few specimens in the present volume, trusting that they may be found useful to those readers who may wish to make themselves familiar with the dialect. To anyone who takes the trouble to read them I venture to say that they will be found both amusing and instructive.

The Index, which has been a laborious piece of work, contains all the words occurring in the grammar.

As a guarantee for the general accuracy of the material contained in the book, I need only state that I spoke the dialect pure and simple until I was practically grown up.

In conclusion I have the pleasant task of expressing my most cordial thanks to three friends—Professor Napier, Professor Holthausen, and the Rev. A. L. Mayhew—who have given me much valuable help in the work.

JOSEPH WRIGHT.

OXFORD,
January 1893.

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ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.

Angl. = Anglian.	O. Fr. = Old French.
Dan. = Danish.	O. Fris. = Old Frisian.
dial. = dialect.	OHG. = Old High German.
Fr. = French.	O. Icel. = Old Icelandic.
gen. = genitive.	O. Ir. = Old Irish.
Germ. = German, Germanic.	O. Low Germ. = Old Low German.
Goth. = Gothic.	O. Norm. Fr. = Old Norman French.
Lat. = Latin.	O.N. = Old Norse.
lit. = literally.	O. North. = Old Northumbrian.
lit. Engl. = literary English.	O. Swed. = Old Swedish.
Low Germ. = Low German.	pl. = plural.
ME. = Middle English.	pret. = preterite.
MHG. = Middle High German.	pp. = past participle.
Mid. Du. = Middle Dutch.	sing., sg. = singular.
M. Low Germ. = Middle Low German.	Scot. = Scotch.
Norw. = Norwegian.	Swed. = Swedish.
occ. = occasionally.	W. = Windhill.
OE. = Old English.	WS. = West Saxon.
	> = has become.

The asterisk (*) prefixed to a word denotes a theoretical form.

WORKS REFERRED TO IN THE GRAMMAR.

- Cotgr. = A French and English Dictionary, composed by Mr. Randle Cotgrave; with another in English and French, edited by J. Howell.
- EEPr. = Early English Pronunciation, by A. J. Ellis.
- E.E.T.S. = Early English Text Society.
- Etym. Dict. = Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, by W. W. Skeat.
- Florio = A Worlde of Wordes, or most copious and exact Dictionarie in Italian and English, by John Florio, London, 1598.
- Grundriss der germanischen Philologie, herausgegeben von H. Paul.

The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland, by J. A. H. Murray.

N.E.D. = New English Dictionary, edited by J. A. H. Murray and H. Bradley.

P. B. Beitr. = Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur, herausgegeben von H. Paul und W. Braune.

Prompt. Parv. = Promptorium parvulorum sive clericorum, dictionarius Anglo-Latinus princeps, auctore fratre Galfrido, grammatico dicto, ex ordine fratrum predicatorum, Northfolciensi, circa a. d. MCCCCXL, ad fidem codicum recensuit Albert Way, London, 1865.

Sievers, OE. Gr. = Angelsächsische Grammatik, von E. Sievers.

Stratmann = Dictionary of the Old English Language, by F. H. Stratmann (new edition, by H. Bradley).

Sweet, H.E.S. = History of English Sounds, by H. Sweet.

Sweet, N.E. Gr. = New English Grammar, by H. Sweet.

Synopsis of Old English Phonology, by A. L. Mayhew.

Town. Myst. = The Towneley Mysteries (printed for the Surtees Society).

The following list of letters may be useful to those who consult the book without first reading the chapter on pronunciation :—

e	= the e in German Gabe.
ī	= the i in lit. Engl. bird.
j	= the y „ you.
ŋ	= the ng, n „ sing, song, drink.
š	= the sh „ she.
tš	= the ch „ choose.
þ	= the th „ thin.
θ	= the th „ then.
dž	= the j „ just.

GRAMMAR



INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. WINDHILL is a manufacturing village in the township of Idle and parish of Calverley in the West Riding of Yorkshire, three miles North of Bradford.

The dialect belongs to the Eastern North Midland group, which embraces the whole of South Yorkshire. Dr. Ellis (EPr. v. p. 364) distinguishes nine varieties: The Western group containing var. 1. Huddersfield and var. 2. Halifax. The North Central group containing var. 3. Keighley, var. 4. Bradford, var. 5. Leeds, var. 6. Dewsbury. The South Central group containing var. 7. Rotherham and var. 8. Sheffield. The Eastern group containing var. 9. Doncaster and the Eastern slip.

Of these nine varieties the Windhill dialect is most closely related to numbers 3. 4. 5.

PHONOLOGY



CHAPTER I.

PRONUNCIATION.

A. The Vowels.

§ 2. The Windhill dialect contains the following vowel sounds :—

Short vowels	a, e, i, o, u, ə
Long „	ā, ī, ū, ē
Short diphthongs	ai, ei, oi, ui
	eu, iu, ou
	ee, ie, oe, ue
Long „	āə
Triphthongs	aie, iue, oue

NOTE.—To these must be added l, m, n, ŋ in the function of vowels. For examples see the corresponding consonants §§ 17–19.

§ 3. In the following paragraphs will be given a brief description of the Windhill vowel-system. For which purpose I have adopted the notation as given in Sweet's *Primer of Phonetics*. In the autumn of 1886 Dr. Sweet was kind enough to render me considerable help in the analysis of the W. vowel sounds; thus enabling me to fix

the sounds far more accurately than would otherwise have been the case, had it not been for his kind assistance. The late Dr. Ellis, to whom I dictated the Dialect Test (EPr. v. pp. 389-90) and the dialect words in his Classified Word List (pp. 391-4), was also of some help to me. But a comparison of his appreciation of the W. vowels with that of Dr. Sweet and my own will show that we differ on several minor points.

All the diphthongs and triphthongs have the stress on the first element. In my transcription I have written *ie*, *ue*, &c., but the first element is really a medium long vowel, which stands in the same relation to the corresponding short vowel as the lit. Engl. vowel in *feet* does to *fit* or *seek* to *sick*.

§ 4. *a* (mid-back-wide) like the *a* in German *Mann*, but with the tongue slightly more advanced.

lat *late*, *faðe(r)* *father*, *mak* *to make*, *as* *to ask*, *laðe(r)* *ladder*, *dlad* *glad*, *tšap* *chap*, *ratn* *rat*, *paste(r)* *pasture*, *apren* *apron*, *kwaleti* *quality*, *vari* *very*.

ā (mid-back-wide) like the *a* in German *Name* and in lit. Engl. *father*, but with slightly more advanced position of the tongue as in short *a*. After our *ā* there is also a trace of a glide (*ā°*), which however is not sufficiently developed to be conveniently represented in print.

rām *room*, *fāl* *fowl*, *bān* *child*, *wām* *warm*, *wāk* (noun) *work*, *fādin* *farthing*, *sāvnt* *servant*, *pāðe(r)* *powder*.

ai = *a* + *i*:

raiv *to tear*, *mais* *mice*, *tais* *to entice*.

aie = *ai* + *e*:

aien *iron*, *faie(r)* *fire*, *raiet* *riot*.

āe = *ā* + *e*:

dāe(r) *dare*, *sāe(r)* *sour*, *tāe(r)* *tower*.

§ 5. *e* (low-front-narrow) like the *ä* in Swed. *lära* and the first element of the diphthong in lit. Engl. *care* but short. Ellis identified it as mid-front-wide, but Sweet and myself agree in the above analysis.

elp to *help*, *bed* *bed*, *brek* to *break*, *emen* among, *weš* to *wash*, *bleg* *blackberry*, *geše(r)* to *gather*, *šen* then, *šepste(r)* *starling*, *len* to *lend*, *gezlin* *gosling*, *depp* *depth*, *lek* to *leak*, *frend* *friend*, *tremł* to *tremble*, *bleŋkit* *blanket*, *fešn* *fashion*, *lenit* *linnet*.

ei = *e* + *i*:

feit to *fight*, *beid* *bead*, *eit* to *eat*, *leitš* *leech*, *reik* to *reach*, *lein* to *lean*, *ei* *high*.

eu = *e* + *u*:

eu *ewe*, *feu* *few*, *seu* to *sew*.

ee = *e* + *e*:

beed to *bathe*, *dee* *day*, *breed* to *resemble*, *bleet* to *bleat*, *tlee* *clay*, *leek* to *play*, *beekn* *bacon*, *kweet* *quart*, *meeste(r)* *master*.

§ 6. *i* (high-front-wide) like the *i* in lit. Engl. *bit*:

lig to *lie down*, *wik* *quick*, *alive*, *in* to *hang*, *sitš* *such*, *figd* *fledged*, *dwinł* to *dwindle*, *litł* *little*, *sili* *silly*, *ive(r)* *ever*, *rik* *smoke*, *diwl* *devil*, *tšimli*, *chimney*, *šimi* *chemise*.

ī (high-front-narrow) like the *ie* in German *Biene*. It is a pure long vowel, not like the *ee* in South. Engl. *feed*, which is a diphthong (*ij*):

mild *mild*, *nīt* *night*, *fild* *field*, *wīl* (adv.) *well*, *frīt* *fright*, *bild* to *build*, *imin* *evening*, *kīl* to *cool*, *lītnin* *lightning*, *sī* *sigh*, *nī* *knee*, *bīf* *beef*.

ie = *i* + *e*:

bied *beard*, *iep* *earth*, *swie(r)* to *swear*, *friet* to *fret*, *fie(r)* to *laugh* or *sneer at*, *dried* to *dread*, *tlien* *clean*, *bried* *bread*, *bie(r)* *beer*, *viel* *veal*, *fies* *fierce*.

iu = **i** + **u** :

tliu a ball of string or worsted, **spiu** to vomit, **tiuk** took, **lium** loom, **iniu** (pl.) enough, **briu** to brew, **frute(r)** future, **bliu** blue, **riubub** rhubarb.

iue = **iu** + **e** :

sieu(r) sure, **pieu(r)** pure.

§ 7. **o** (low-back-wide-round) like the **o** in lit. Engl. not :

frozn frozen, **lop** flea, **bodi** body, **wote(r)** water, **solt** salt, **moni** many, **jole** yellow, **sori** sorry, **tof** tough, **fo**tnit fort-night, **ko**tn cotton, **ont** aunt, **ro**st to roast.

oi = **o** + **i** :

poil to give ungrudgingly, **boil** to boil, **toist** toast.

ou = **o** + **u**. But here the first element is low-back-narrow-round like the **aw** in lit. Engl. law :

koud cold, **doute(r)** daughter, **foun** flown, **kouk** coke, **grou** to grow, **pout** thought, **loup** to jump, **out** ought, **tout** taught, **poutš** to poach, **skoud** to scald.

oue = **ou** + **e** :

foue(r) four.

oe = **o** + **e**, the first element of which is the same as the **o** in **ou** :

koef calf, **woef** insipid, **boek** beam, **boeld** bald, **poem** palm, **soev** salve, **moek** maggot, **boen** born, **noeše(r)** neither, **snoe** snow, **goem** heed, care, **goeki** left handed, **oeše(r)** to order, **džoenes** jaundice.

§ 8. **u** (high-back-wide-round) like the **u** in lit. Engl. put :

fun (pp.) found, **flute(r)** to flutter, **tul** to, **fuml** to fumble, **ut** hot, **muše(r)** mother, **uše(r)** udder, **butše(r)** butcher, **buzed** butterfly, **nuvl** novel.

û (high-back-narrow-round) like the **u** in Germ. gut. In

the W. dialect it is a pure long vowel and not a diphthong (uw) like the oo in Southern Engl. food:

šūl shovel, ebūn above, būkþ bulk, size.

ui = u + i. The first element of which is not the u in put. Dr. Ellis identified the first element as mid-back-narrow-round like the o in Germ. Bote, but this is certainly not the sound. At first Dr. Sweet gave the same analysis as Dr. Ellis, but he was afterwards inclined to think that it might be mid-back-narrow-round with outer rounding like the o in Swedish sol. But this too is hardly our sound. The nearest analysis seems to me to be the tongue position of high-back-narrow-round, like the u in Germ. gut, ou in French sou, with the lip position of mid-back-narrow-round:

bluid blood, uin to harass, treat badly, gruin snout of a pig.

ue = u + e. The first element is the same as the u in ui:

nuez nose, smue(r) to smother, due(r) door, juek yolk, kuem comb, duef dough, dlue(r) to stare, kued cord, tluek cloak, pue(r) poor.

§ 9. e (mid-mixed-narrow) like the e in German Gabe, but with the tongue slightly more retracted. It is not identical with the -er in lit. Engl. better, which is mid-mixed-wide. It occurs in both stressed and unstressed syllables:

jestede yesterday, sterek heifer, fere furrow, weri to worry, bed but, sperit spirit, vale value.

ē (low-mixed-narrow) like the i in lit. Engl. bird, but with the tongue rather more advanced. It only occurs in stressed syllables:

gēs grass, bēk birch, wēd word, mēðe(r) murder, wēk to work, kēsmes Christmas, gēt great, kēnz currants.

B. The Consonants.

§ 10. The W. dialect contains the following consonants :
b, d, f, g, j, k, l, m, n, ɒ, p, r, s, š, t, ʈ, v, w, z, ž.

§ 11. **b** (lip-stop-voice) like lit. English **b**. It occurs initially, medially, and finally :

bān child, **beed** to bathe, **bun** (pp.) bound, **brig** bridge, **bleb** blister, **breed** to resemble, act like another person, **brit** bright. **kubed** cupboard, **riubub** rhubarb, **uszbn** husband. **dub** a small pool of water, **nub** to nudge.

§ 12. **d** (gum-stop-voice) like lit. English **d**. It occurs in all positions :

duef dough, **dī** to die, **diu** to do, **dwinl** to dwindle, **džais** joist, **dlas** glass. **bodm** bottom, **fədin** farthing, **wide** widow. **nobed** lit. not but, only, **grund** ground, **od** to hold, **snod** smooth, **boged** ghost, apparition.

§ 13. **f** (lip-teeth-open-breath) like lit. Engl. **f**. It occurs in all positions :

feu few, **foil** foal, **feit** to fight, **fig** fledge, **fan** (pret.) found. **duefi** cowardly, **woefi** insipid, **fift** fifth, **druft** drought. **kaf** chaff, **duef** dough, **koef** calf, **laif** life.

§ 14. **g** (back-stop-voice) like lit. Engl. **g**. It occurs in all positions :

geen near, direct, **galek** lefthand, **gāl** the matter which gathers in the corner of the eye, **guid** good, **goemles** foolish, silly. **blegs** blackberries, **boged** ghost, **pigin** small water can, **flegstn** flagstone. **ig** mood, temper, **ug** to carry, **lig** to lie down, **neeg** to gnaw.

§ 15. **j** (front-open-voice) like lit. English **y** in **you**. It only occurs initially :

jest yeast, jestede yesterday, jole yellow, jun young. I have sometimes heard the sound medially in *teelje(r), teele(r) tailor.*

§ 16. **k** (back-stop-breath) like lit. Engl. **k**. It occurs in all positions:

kā cow, kest to cast, kei key, koud cold, koul to rake, kil to cool. skrat to scratch, bake tobacco, beekn bacon, oks ox. fik fitch of bacon, reik to reach, wik quick, alive, bōk birch.

§ 17. **l** (gum-side-voice) like ordinary English **l**. It occurs as a consonant in all positions, but as a vowel in unaccented syllables only:

leek to play, loin lane, len to lend, leeſ barn, luensem lonely, leelek lilac, loup to jump. olin holly, bīld to build, twilt quilt. koll coal, steil to steal, wil (adv.) well.

Examples of vocalic **l** are: *kitl to tickle, adl to earn, satl to settle, spinl spindle, rasl to wrestle.*

§ 18. **m** (lip-nasal-voice) like lit. Engl. **m**. It occurs as a consonant in all positions, but as a vowel only in unaccented syllables:

meitš to measure, mun must, muin moon, māt to moult. treml to tremble, imin evening, simin-dlas mirror. steim to bespeak, gam game, freem to make a beginning, goem heed, care.

Examples of vocalic **m** are: *bodm bottom, fadm fathom, fipms fivepence, wiepm weapon, kindm (OE. cynedōm) kingdom.*

§ 19. **n** (gum-nasal-voice) like lit. Engl. **n**. It occurs as a consonant in all positions, but as a vowel only in unaccented syllables:

nie(r) kidney, nīt night, nen-neel corn on the foot, nub

to nudge, noeðe(r) neither. snoe snow, inif enough, moni many, sind to rinse, wash out, spinl spindle. gēn to grin, bin within, fādin farthing, runin running.

Examples of vocalic **n** are: **frozn** frozen, **brusn** (pp.) burst, **ratn** rat, **seldn** seldom, **getn** (pp.) got, **tsozn** chosen, **pāsn** thousand.

§ 20. **ɲ** (back-nasal-voice) like **ng**, **n** in lit. Engl. sing. song, drink, drunk. As a consonant it only occurs in accented, and as a vowel only in unaccented syllables:

bleɲk blank, **brɲ** to bring, **tenz** tongs **fɲe(r)** finger, **ɲ** to hang, **bleɲkit** blanket, **ɲɲ** thing.

Examples of vocalic **ɲ** are: **brokɲ** broken, **beegɲ** bargain, **drukɲ** drunk, drunken, **wokɲ** to waken.

§ 21. **p** (lip-stop-breath) like lit. Engl. **p**. It occurs initially, medially, and finally:

poem palm, **poez** to kick, **penɛp** pennyworth. **speen** to wean, **spitek** spigot, **api** happy, **apl** apple, **stapl** staple. **lop** flea, **elp** to help, **sweep** the handle of a machine, **saip** to ooze or drain out slowly.

§ 22. **r** (gum-open-voice). Before a following vowel **r** is a gently trilled sound. Final **r** is also slightly trilled, but not so strongly as before a following vowel. This is always the case when the word containing it is used alone, or stands at the end of a sentence. In these positions it is never weakened into a mere voiced glide as in lit. Engl. fear, nor does it disappear altogether as in lit. Engl. far. In order to distinguish strong and weak **r** the latter is uniformly written (**r**) in this grammar:

raiv to tear, **roet** to bray, **roem** to roam, **reik** to reach, **rām** room, **brek** to break, **reɲ** wrong. **sare** to serve, **mare** to match, **feri** first turn, **bare** barrow. **ger** up to get up.

swie(r) to swear, **pie(r)** pear, **smue(r)** to smother, **wee(r)** to spend money.

§ 23. **s** (blade-open-breath) like the **s** in lit. Engl. *sit*. It occurs in all positions:

sal shall, **sud** should, **sīt** sight, **seem** lard, **sāk** to suck, **snod** smooth, **steim** to bespeak, **strie** straw, **speik** to speak, **siuge(r)** sugar, **swiel** to gutter (of a candle). **koese** causeway, **brun** (pp.) burst, **rāst** rust, **omest** almost, **proal** thrush. **as** ash, **ashes**, **guis** goose, **ās** house, **oks** ox, **oes** horse, **ius** use.

§ 24. **š** (blade-point-open-breath) like lit. Engl. *sh* in *she*. It occurs far more frequently initially and finally than medially:

šuin shoes, **šimi** chemise, **šap** shape, **šak** to shake, **šuše(r)** to shudder. **tšons** chance, **tšeme(r)** chamber, **tšius** to choose, **fešn** fashion. **weš** to wash, **rediš** radish, **fotš** to fetch, **bleitš** to bleach, **mitš** much.

§ 25. **t** (gum-stop-breath) like lit. English *t*. It occurs in all positions:

tak to take, **temz** hop-sieve, **toist** toast, **teu** to work zealously, **tluep** cloth. **fotn** (pp.) fought, **flute(r)** future, **wāte** weekday. **gēt** great, **fouet** fourth, **ut** hot, **lat** lath.

§ 26. **p** (teeth-open-breath) like the *th* in lit. Engl. *thin*. It occurs initially and finally:

pak thatch, **pāzn** thousand, **pout** thought, **priep** to contradict, dispute. **brop** broth, **māp** mouth, **diep** death, **swāp** the skin of bacon.

§ 27. **š** (teeth-open-voice) like the *th* in lit. English *then*. It occurs initially only in words which had formerly the weak stress; medially between vowels; and finally after vowels:

šai, **ši** *thy*, **šis** *this*, **šen** *then*. **šuše(r)** *to shudder*, **pāše(r)** *powder* **feše(r)** *feather*, **soše(r)** *solder*. **buiš** *booth*, **leeš** *barn*, **smuiš** *smooth*.

§ 28. **v** (lip-teeth-open-voice) like the **v** in lit. Engl. *vine*. Initially it only occurs in words of French origin :

vari *very*, **viel** *veal*, **vois** *voice*. **ave-meil** *outmeal*, **navi** *canal*. **neiv** *fist*, **raiv** *to tear*, **praiv** *to thrive*.

§ 29. **w** (lip-back-open-voice) like lit. Engl. **w** in *wet*. It only occurs initially and medially :

wāk (noun) *work*, **wep** *thong*, **wen** *when*, **wīl** *wheel*, **wik** *quick*, *alive*, **wām** *warm*. **ewee** *away*, **dwinl** *to dwindle*, **twais** *twice*, **kweet** *quart*, **kwaleti** *quality*, **swiet** *to sweat*, **swetš** *a small sample of cloth*.

§ 30. **z** (blade-open-voice) like the **z** in lit. Engl. *zeal*, *freeze*. Initially it only occurs in **ziel** *zeal*. It is common medially and finally :

uzbn *husband*, **meze(r)** *measure*, **rīzd** *rancid* (of *bacon*), **frozn** *frozen*, **fuzi** *soft*, *spongy*, **buzed** *butterfly*, **gizn** *to choke*. **temz** *hop-sieve*, **ez** *as*, **sišez** *scissors*, **tšiuž** *to choose*.

§ 31. **ž** (blade-point-open-voice) like the **s** in lit. Engl. *measure*. It only occurs after **d** and **n** :

džoul *to knock*, *strike*, **džais** *joist*, **džudž** *judge*, **sādžn** *sergeant*, **eedž** *age*, **tšeedž** *charge*, **inž** *hinge*, **sinž** *to singe* ; but in words of French origin we have **indžn** *engine*, **moendž** *mange*.

CHAPTER II.

THE OLD ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS OF THE WINDHILL VOWELS IN ACCENTED SYLLABLES.

1. Short Vowels.

a.

§ 32. Windhill a corresponds to:

1. OE. æ(a) in originally closed syllables, § 57: **as** *ashes*, **fan** (pret.) *found*, **gam** *game*, **lat** *late*, **sal** *shall*, **sam** *up*, (OE. **samnian**) *to pick up*, **pak** *thatch*.
2. Rarely OE. a(æ) in open syllables, § 71: **faðe(r)** *father*, **mak** *to make*, **tak** *to take*.
3. Shortening of OE. ā, § 125: **as** *to ask*, **spatl** *spittle*.
4. Shortening of OE. æ, §§ 135, 144: **blast** *blast*.
bad *bad*, **laðe(r)** *ladder*.
5. Rarely shortening of OE. ēa, § 186: **tšap** *chap*.
6. Lit. Engl. æ in French words, § 194: **galek** (O. Fr. **galo**) *left hand*, **ratn** *rat*, **vale** *value*.
7. Lit. Engl. ā in French words, § 195: **basted** *bastard*, **paste(r)** *pasture*.
8. Rarely lit. Engl. ei in French words, § 196: **apren** *apron*.

9. Lit. Engl. *o* (through the influence of the preceding *w*) in French words, § 202: *kwaleti* *quality*, *warend* *to war-rant*.

10. Lit. Engl. *e* before *r* in French words, § 208: *tarie(r)* *terrier*, *vari* *very*.

e.

§ 33. Windhill *e* corresponds to:

1. Germanic *e*, and the *i*-umlaut of *a* in originally closed syllables; and also when *e* was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, §§ 72-3: *delf* *delf*, *elp* *to help*, *leðe(r)* *leather*, *melt* *to melt*, *weft* *weft*.

bed *bed*, *ketl* *kettle*, *lenp* (by assimilation) *length*, *mens* *neatness*, *set* *to set*.

2. Rarely OE. *e* in open syllables, § 88: *brek* *to break*, *get* *to get*.

3. Germ. *a* before *a* following *g*, *n*, *š*, §§ 59, 197: *beg* *bag*, *bleg* *blackberry*, *emen* *among*, *rep* *wrong*, *senk* *sank*. *eš* *ash-tree*, *weš* *to wash*.

4. Rarely OE. *a(æ)* in other cases, § 60: *elte(r)* *halter*, *geðe(r)* *to gather*, *wesp* *wasp*.

5. Rarely OE. *o*, § 108: *ðen* *then*, *wen* *when*.

6. Shortening of Germanic *ā* (W.S. *ā*, O. North. *ē*), § 134: *bleðe(r)* *bladder*, *šepste(r)* *starling*, *slept* *slept*.

7. Shortening of OE. *æ* (*i*-umlaut of *ā*), § 143: *fleš* *flesh*, *len* *to lend*, *les* *less*.

8. Shortening of OE. *ē*, *œ* (*i*-umlaut of *ō*), § 148: *bled* *bled*, *gešlin* *gosling*, *met* *met*.

9. Shortening of Anglian *ēo* (= W.S. *īe*) § 192: *depp* *depth*, *ten* *ten*.

10. Shortening of OE. *ēa*, § 186: *lek* *leak*, *red* (adj.) *red*.

11. Shortening of OE. *eo*, § 192: *breſt breast, frend friend*.

12. Lit. Engl. *e* in French words, § 206: *demek potato disease, mel to meddle, treml to tremble*.

13. Lit. Engl. *æ* before *g, p, ſ* in French words, § 197: *dreġn dragon, blenkit blanket, feſn fashion*.

14. Rarely lit. Engl. *i* in French words, § 212: *lenit linnet, rebit rivet*.

i.

§ 34. Windhill *i* corresponds to :

1. OE. *i*, § 89: *bin* (OE. *binnan*) *within*, *bitn bitten, find to find, lig to lie down, wik quick, alive*.

2. OE. *e* (i-umlaut of *a*) before an original *ɹ* (now *ɹ* or *nə*), § 76: *io* (ME. *hengen*) *to hang, sinə to singe, pink to think*.

3. Rarely OE. *e* in other cases, § 77: *kil to kill, sitə such, wile willow*.

4. OE. *y* (i-umlaut of *u*), § 117: *brig bridge, flig* (ME. *figge*) *fledge, ig* (OE. *hyge*) *mood, temper*.

5. Shortening of OE. *i*, § 160: *dwinl to dwindle, fift fifth*.

6. Shortening of OE. *ȳ* (i-umlaut of *ū*), § 177: *litl little, wiſh to wish*.

7. Rarely shortening of Germanic *æ*, § 136: *ridl riddle, sili silly*.

8. Rarely shortening of OE. *æ* (i-umlaut of *ā*), § 145: *ive(r) ever, ivri every*.

9. Rarely shortening of OE. *ē*, older *ie*, § 150, note: *rik to smoke (of a chimney)*.

10. Rarely shortening of OE. *eo*, § 192: *diſl devil, siġ sick*.

11. Lit. Engl. *i* in French words, § 211: **konsiðe(r)** to *consider*, **live(r)** to *deliver*, **tšimli** *chimney*.

12. Lit. Engl. *e* before nasals in French words, § 209: **lints** *lentils*, **šimi** *chemise*.

O.

§ 35. Windhill *o* corresponds to:

1. West Germanic *o* in originally closed syllables; and also when *o* was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an *l, m, n, r*, § 100: **bodm** *bottom*, **fofn** (pp.) *fought*, **lof** *flea*, **frozn** *frozen*, **olin** (ME. *holen*) *holly-tree*, **snod** *smooth*, **tšozn** *chosen*, **prosl** *thrush*.

2. Rarely OE. *o* in open syllables, § 110: **bodi** *body*, **popi** *poppy*.

3. OE. *a* preceded by *w* and not followed by *g, n, š*, or *r* + consonant, § 58: **swole** *swallow*, **swop** to *exchange*, **wo(r)** (accented form) *was*, **wote(r)** *water*.

4. OE. *ea(a)* before *ls, lt*, § 58: **fols** *fulse*, **molt** *malt*, **solt** *salt*.

5. Rarely OE. *a* in other cases, § 58: **omest** *almost*, **oles** *always*, **moni** *many*.

6. Rarely OE. *eo(e)*, § 80: **jole** (OE. *geolu*) *yellow*, **fočš** to *fetch*.

7. Shortening from OE. *ā*, § 125: **sori** *sorry*.

8. Shortening of OE. *ō*, § 169: **fočše(r)** *fodder*, **tof** *tough*.

9. Rarely shortening from OE. *ēo*, § 192: **foti** *forty*, **fofnit** *fortnight*.

10. Lit. Engl. *o* in French words, § 214: **boni** *nice*, *pretty*, **dšosl** to *jostle*, **kotn** *cotton*, **poridž** *porridge*.

11. Lit. Engl. *ā* before *n* + consonant, in French words, § 200: **dons** *dance*, **ont** *aunt*, **tšons** *chance*.

12. Rarely lit. Engl. *ou* in French words, § 217: **gol** *goal*, **rost** to *roast*.

u.

§ 36. Windhill u corresponds to :

1. OE. u, § 111 : **druk** *drunk*, **fun** (pp.) *found*, **grund** *ground*, **kudl** *to embrace*, **kum** *to come*, **pune(r)** *thunder*, **ug** *to carry*, **unded** *hundred*.
2. Rarely OE. o, § 107 : **flute(r)** *to flutter*, **uvm** *oven*.
3. Rarely OE. i, § 97 : **kud** (OE. *owidu*) *cud*, **tal** (ME. *til*) *to*.
4. Rarely OE. y, § 121 : **bluš** *to blush*, **bunl** *bundle*.
5. Shortening from OE. ā, § 126 : **ut** *hot*, **wun** *one*.
6. Shortening of OE. ō, § 169 b ; **munp** *month*, **muše(r)** *mother*, **sluf** (OE. *slōg*) *slough*.
7. Shortening of OE. ū, § 174 : **fus** *fuss*, **plum** *plum*, **uše(r)** *udder*, **usbn** *husband*.
8. Lit. Engl. u in French words, § 227 : **butše(r)** *butcher*, **puš** *to push*, **put** *to put*.
9. Lit. Engl. ʊ in French words, § 226 : **buzed** *butterfly*, **mutn** *mutton*, **uml** *humble*.
10. Rarely lit. Engl. o in French words, § 215 : **nuvl** *novel*.

e.

§ 37. Windhill e corresponds to :

1. Rarely OE. e, § 81 : **beri** *berry*, **jestede** *yesterday*.
2. Rarely OE. i, § 91 : **sterek** (OE. *stiro*, *styrio*) *heifer*.
3. OE. u before a following r, § 113 : **bere** *borough*, **fere** *furrow*.
4. OE. y before a following r, § 120, (2) : **beri** *to bury*, **weri** *to worry*.
5. Lit. Engl. i before a following r in French words, § 213 : **sperit** *spirit*.

2. The Long Vowels.

ā.

§ 38. Windhill ā corresponds to :

1. OE. ū, § 171 : *ās house, dāst dust, kā cow, rām room, rāst rust, slām slumber, pāsn thousand.*
2. OE. medial -ug-, § 114 : *fāl fowl, kāl cowl.*
3. Rarely OE. u before n + consonant, § 115 : *ānd hound, drānd to drown.*
4. OE. a, ea before r + consonant, § 61 : *ād hard, bān child, wām warm.*
5. OE. e, eo before r + consonant, § 74 : *āt heart, dwāf dwarf, wāk (noun) work.*
6. OE. ēo before r + consonant, § 189 : *dālin darling, fādin farthing.*
7. O. Fr. er before a following consonant, § 207 : *pāsn parson, sāvnt servant.*
8. Lit. Engl. au in French words, § 235 : *dāt doubt, gān gown, pāŕe(r) powder.*

ī.

§ 39. Windhill ī corresponds to :

1. OE. i before ld, § 92 : *mīld mild, wīld wild.*
2. OE. i before ht, § 93 : *brīt bright, nīt night, sīt sight.*
3. OE. medial -ig-, § 94 : *stīl (OE. stigel) stile, tīl tile.*
4. OE. e before ld, § 78 : *fīld field, wīld to wield.*
5. Rarely OE. e in other cases, § 79 : *bīzm besom, wīl (adv.) well.*
6. OE. y before ht, § 118 : *fīit flight, frīt fright.*
7. OE. y before ld, § 119 : *bīld to build.*
8. Germanic ē (WS. ē, O. North. ē), § 130 : *īmin evening, nīdl needle, prīd thread.*

9. OE. *ē*, § 155: *ī* *he*, *wī* *we*.
10. OE. *ē*, *æ* (i-umlaut of *ō*), § 147: *blīd* to *bleed*, *gīs* *geese*, *kīl* to *cool*.
11. Anglian *ē*, *eo* (= WS. *īe*), § 150: *belīv* to *believe*, *lītnīn* *lightning*, *sīn* *seen*.
12. Rarely OE. *ī*, § 158: *sī* to *sigh*.
13. OE. *eo*, § 187; *dīp* *deep*, *nī* *knee*, *trī* *tree*, *wīl* *wheel*.
14. Lit. Engl. *ij* in French words, § 232: *bīf* *beef*, *pīs* *piece*.

ū.

§ 40. Windhill *ū* corresponds to :

1. Rarely OE. *o*, § 106: *šūl* *shovel*, *stūp* (ME. *stolpe*) *a post*.
2. Rarely OE. *u*, § 112: *būkþ* (ME. *bulke*) *bulk*, *size*, *e-būn* (OE. *on-bufan*) *above*, *wūl* *wool*.

ē.

§ 41. Windhill *ē* corresponds to :

1. OE. *ær* before a following consonant, § 69: *gæs* (OE. *gærs*) *grass*.
2. OE. *ir* before a following consonant, § 90: *bēk* *birch*, *pēd* *third*.
3. Rarely OE. *or* before a following consonant, § 104, (3): *wēd* *word*, *wēld* *world*.
4. OE. *ur* before a following consonant, § 113, (1): *dēst* *durst*, *snēt* (ME. *snurtin*) to *snort*, *snore*.
5. OE. *yr* before a following consonant, § 120, (1): *bēdn* *burden*, *bēp* *birth*, *mēðe(r)* *murder*, *wēk* to *work*.
6. OE. *ī* (?) with metathesis of *r*, § 161: *kōsmes* *Christmas*, *kōsn* to *christen*.
7. OE. *ēa* with metathesis of *r*, § 185: *gēt* *great*.

8. Lit. Engl. *ē* in French words, § 228: *fēniš* to furnish, *kōn* currant.

3. The Diphthongs.

ai.

§ 42. Windhill *ai* corresponds to:

1. OE. *i*, § 156: *ais* ice, *bait* to bite, *raiv* to tear, *sail* (ME. *silan*) to strain, *swaim* to climb a tree, *waif* wife.
2. OE. *ȳ* (i-umlaut of *ū*), § 175: *aid* hide, *skin*, *mais* mice.
3. Rarely OE. *i*, § 95: *ai* (accented form) *I*.
4. Lit. Engl. *ai* in French words, § 229: *paint* pint, *sailm* asylum, *tais* to entice.

ei.

§ 43. Windhill *ei* corresponds to:

1. OE. *e* (Germanic *ē*, and the i-umlaut of *a*) in originally open syllables, § 87: *beid* bead, *eit* to eat, *meit* meat, *neiv* fist, *steil* to steal.
2. OE. *e* before *ht*, § 86: *feit* to fight, *reit* right.
3. Rarely OE. *æ* (*ea*), § 67: *eit* (O. North. *æhto*, *æhta*) eight.
4. WS. *ē*, O. North. *ē* before a following *k*, § 132: *leitš* leech, *speitš* speech.
5. OE. *ē* (i-umlaut of *a*) before a following *k*, § 138: *bleitš* to bleach, *reik* to reach.
6. Rarely OE. *ē* in other cases, § 139: *lein* to lean, *spreid* to spread, *kei* key.
7. Rarely OE. *ēa*, § 182: *ei* high, *nei* nigh, *near*.

oi.

§ 44. Windhill oi corresponds to :

1. OE. o in originally open syllables, § 109: **foil** *foul*, **koil** *coal*, **oil** *hole*, **poil** *to give ungrudgingly*, **proit** *throat*.
2. Lit. Engl. oi in French words, § 216: **boil** *to boil*, **oil** *oil*.
3. Lit. Engl. ou in French words, § 219: **doit** *to dote*, **toist** *to toast*.

ui.

§ 45. Windhill ui corresponds to :

1. OE. ð, § 163: **bluid** *blood*, **ðnin** *done*, **uin** (ME. *hōnen*) *to treat badly*, **harass**, **tuip** *tooth*.
2. Lit. Engl. uw in French words, § 221: **buit** *boot*, **fuil** *fool*, **gruin** *a pig's snout*.

eu.

§ 46. Windhill eu corresponds to :

1. OE. e, eo, + w, § 85: **eu** *ewe*, **streu** *to strew*.
2. OE. ēaw, § 180: **deu** *dew*, **feu** *few*, **teu** (OE. *tēawian*) *to work zealously*.
3. Rarely OE. ēow, § 190: **seu** *to sew*, **tseu** *to chew*.

iu.

§ 47. Windhill iu corresponds to :

1. OE. iw, § 96: **tliu** (OE. *cliwe*) *a ball of string or worsted*.
2. Rarely OE. u, § 116: **priu** *through*.
3. OE. iw, § 159: **spiu** *to vomit*, **tiuzde** *Tuesday*.
4. OE. ð before a following k, m, and when final, § 164: **iuk** *hook*, **tiuk** *took*.

gium *gum*, **lium** *loom*.

diu *to do*, **iniu** (pl.) *enough*.

5. OE. **ēow**, § 190: **bliu** *blew*, **briu** *to brew*, **niu** *knew*.

6. Lit. Engl. **juw** in French words, § 237: **flute(r)** *future*, **ius** *use*, **ius** *to use*, **viu** *view*.

7. Lit. Engl. **uw** in French words, § 239: **bliu** *blue*, **friut** *fruit*, **riubub** *rhubarb*, **siu** *to sue*.

OU.

§ 48. Windhill **ou** corresponds to:

1. OE. **al** before a following **d**, § 64: **koud** *cold*, **oud** *old*.

2. OE. **o** before **ht**, § 101: **bout** *bought*, **doute(r)** *daughter*.

3. OE. **o**, older **ō**, before **ht**, § 167: **brout** *brought*, **pout** *thought*.

4. ME. **ow** (OE. **-og-**), § 102: **floun** *flown*.

5. OE. **ol** before a following consonant, § 103: **bouste(r)** *bolster*, **kouk** *coke*, **out** *holt*.

6. OE. **ōw**, § 166: **flou** *to flow*, **grou** *to grow*.

7. O. Norse **au**, § 184: **loup** *to leap*, *jump*.

8. Rarely OE. **āw**, § 123: **out** *aught*, **soul** *soul*.

9. Rarely OE. **æ** before a following **ht**, § 140: **tout** *taught*.

10. Lit. Engl. **ou** in French words, § 220: **boul** *bowl*, **poutš** *to poach*.

11. **al** before **d** in French words, § 199: **skoud** *to scald*.

EE.

§ 49. Windhill **ee** corresponds to:

1. OE. **a** in originally open syllables, § 70: **beed** *to bathe*, **eeg** (OE. **haga**) *the berry of the hawthorn*, **neeg** (OE. **gnagan**) *to gnaw*, **reeče(r)** *rather*, **speen** (OE. **spanan**) *to wean*, **teem** *tame*.

2. ME. **ai**, **ei** from OE. **æg**, § 65: **dee** *day*, **eel** *hail*, **sneel** *snail*.

3. ME. **ei** from OE. **eg**, O. Norse **ei**, § 84: **breed** (OE. **bregdan**) *to resemble*, **reen** *rain*, **been** (O. Icel. **beinn**) *near*, *direct*.

4. Rarely WS. **æ**, O. North. **ē**, § 133: **bleet** *to bleat*, **ee(r)** *hair*.

5. Rarely OE. **æ** (i-umlaut of **ā**), § 141: **leedi** *lady*, **tlee** *clay*.

6. O. Norse **ei**, § 127: **leek** *to play*, **week** *weak*.

7. Lit. Engl. **ei** in French words, § 204: **beeko** *bacon*, **eenān** *ancient*, **plees** *place*.

8. O. Fr. **ar** before a following consonant, § 203: **geed** *guard*, **kweet** *quart*, **tseedā** *to charge*.

9. Lit. Engl. **ā** in French words, § 195: **meeste(r)** *master*, **pleeste(r)** *plaster*.

ie.

§ 50. Windhill **ie** corresponds to :

1. Rarely OE. **ea**, **æ**, **a**, § 68: **bied** *beard*, **ierin** *herring*.

2. OE. **e** before **r** not followed by another consonant, § 75: **bie(r)** *to bear*, **swie(r)** *to swear*.

3. Rarely OE. **er** before a following consonant, § 74: **ieþ** *earth*, **lien** *to learn*.

4. Rarely OE. **e** in other cases, § 82: **friet** *to fret*, **riep** *to reap*.

5. Rarely OE. **i**, § 98: **flie(r)** (Norw. **fira**) *to laugh* or *sneer at*.

6. WS. **æ**, O. North. **ē**, § 131: **dried** *to dread*, **miel** *meal*, **repast**, **wie(r)** *where*.

7. OE. **æ** (i-umlaut of **ā**), § 137: **diel** *deal*, **iel** *to heal*, **sie** *sea*, **tlien** *clean*.

8. OE. *ēa*, § 179: *bried bread*, *strie straw*, *priep* (OE. *prēapian*) *to contradict*.

9. OE. *ēo* before *a* following *r*, § 188: *bie(r) beer*, *die(r) dear*.

10. Lit. Engl. *ij* in French words, § 231: *biek beak*, *fiete(r) feature*, *viesl veal*.

11. Lit. Engl. *ie* in French words, § 233: *fies fierce*, *tie(r) clear*.

oo.

§ 51. Windhill *oe* corresponds to:

1. OE. *eal*, *al* in the combinations *lf*, OE. *lh*, *lk*, *ll*, *lm*, *lv*, § 62: *koef calf*, *woef* (OE. *walh*) *sickly to the smell*, *insipid to the taste*, *boek balk*, *beam*, *boeld* (ME. *balled*) *bald*, *poem palm*, *scew salve*.

2. ME. *aw* (of various origins), § 63: *moek* (ME. *mauk*) *maggot*, *sce he saw*, *kroel to crawl*.

3. OE. *or* before *a* following consonant, § 104: *boen born*, *oes horse*, *poen thorn*.

4. OE. *āw*, § 123: *bloe to blow*, *noe to know*, *snoe snow*.

5. O. Norse *au*, § 184: *goem heed*, *care*, *roet to bray*.

6. O. Fr. *al* before *k*, *m*, *l*, § 198: *goeki lefthanded*, *boem balm*, *boel ball*.

7. Lit. Engl. long open *o* in French words, § 225: *doeb to daub*, *smeer*, *dæoenes jaundice*, *poez to kick*, *foetn fortune*, *oeðe(r) to order*.

ue.

§ 52. Windhill *ue* corresponds to:

1. Rarely OE. *o*, § 105: *uēp hope*, *nuez nose*, *fuēt to float*.

2. Rarely OE. *o* before *a* following *r* or *r* + consonant, § 104 (2): *smue(r) to smother*, *bued board*, *ued hoard*.

3. Rarely OE. *u* before *a* following *r* or *r* + consonant, § 113, (3): *muen to mourn*.
4. OE. *eol*, § 83: *juek yolk*.
5. OE. *a* before *mb*, § 66: *kuem comb*, *wuem womb*.
6. OE. *ā*, § 122: *buen bone*, *duel dough*, *nuen none*, *suep soap*, *tluep cloth*, *uem home*, *ues*, *uest* (OE. *hās*) *hoarse*.
7. OE. *ō* before *a* following *r*, § 165: *dlue(r)* (ME. *glōren*) *to stare*, *mue(r)* *moor*.
8. Lit. Engl. long open *o* in French words, § 223: *kued cord*, *fues force*.
9. Lit. Engl. *ou* in French words, § 218: *nuetis notice*, *tluek cloak*.
10. Lit. Engl. *ue* before *a* following *r* in French words, § 222: *pue(r)* *poor*.

āe.

§ 53. Windhill *āe* corresponds to:

1. OE. *a*, *ea* before *a* following *r*, § 61: *dāe(r)* *dare*, *ae(r)* (accented form) *are*.
2. OE. *e*, *eo* before *a* following *r*, § 74: *wāe(r)* *worse*, *stāe(r)* *star*.
3. OE. *ū* before *a* following *r*, § 172: *kāe(r)* *dān to bend down*, *sāe(r)* *sour*.
4. Lit. Engl. *au* before *a* following *r* in French words, § 236: *āe(r)* *hour*, *tāe(r)* *tower*.

4. The Triphthongs.

aiē.

§ 54. Windhill *aiē* corresponds to:

1. OE. *ī* before *a* following *r*, § 157: *aie* *iron*, *spaiē(r)* *spire*.
2. OE. *ȳ* (i-umlaut of *ū*) before *a* following *r*, § 176: *faie(r)* *fire*, *aie(r)* *to hire*.

3. Lit. Engl. **aiə** in French words, § 230: **raiet** *riot*,
umpaiə(r) *umpire*.

iuə.

§ 55. Windhill **iuə** corresponds to:

1. Lit. Engl. **ue** before a following **r** in French words,
§ 240: **siue(r)** *sure*.

2. Lit. Engl. **juə** before a following **r** in French words,
§ 238: **kiue(r)** *cure*, **piue(r)** *pure*.

ouə.

§ 56. Windhill **ouə** corresponds to:

Rarely OE. **ōow** before a following **r**, § 190: **foue(r)**
four.

CHAPTER III.

THE VOWELS TREATED HISTORICALLY.

The Vowels of Accented Syllables.

In treating the vowels in accented syllables it is necessary to distinguish between vowels which were originally in closed syllables, e. g. OE. *dæg* *day*, *helpan* *to help*; and those which were originally in open syllables, e. g. OE. *dagas* *days*, *etan* *to eat*. In the former case OE. *æ* (*a*), *o*, *e*, usually appear in the W. dialect as *a*, *o*, *e* whereas in the latter case they have generally become *ee*, *oi*, *ei*. When through inflexional endings the vowels *æ* (*a*), *o*, *e* were in OE. now in a closed syllable, now in an open one, the W. dial. has mostly generalised the vowel of the open syllable.

1. The Short Vowels.

a.

§ 57. West Germanic *a* (= West Saxon *æ* (*a*), and *ǣ* before nasals) in originally closed syllables usually appears as *a* in the W. dialect.

Examples are: *adl* (ME. *adlen*, O. Icel. *öðla*) *to earn*, *aftē(r)* *after*, *akoen* *acorn*, *aks* *axe*, *am* (Sievers, OE. Gr.

§ 427) *am*, *am ham*, *ame(r)* *hammer*, *and hand*, *anl handle*, *anse(r)* *answer*, *antm anthem*, *anvil anvil*, *ap* (ME. *happen*) *to wrap with clothes*, *apl apple*, *are arrow*, *as ashes*, *as-midin ash-pit*, *at hat*, *ave(r)-meil* (cp. ME. *havere* *oats*) *out-meal*, pret. *bad* (§ 373) *invited*, *bak back*, pret. *ban bound*, *band string*, *cord*, *bare barrow*, *bas door mat*, *hassock*, *bap bath*, *be-gan began*, *blak black*, *brak broke*, *brakn* (OE. *bracce*, gen. *braccan*) *a kind of fern*, *bran* (OE. *brand*) *niu quite new*, *bras brass*, pret. *brast burst*, *brat* (O. Ir., OE. *bratt*) *pinafore*, *brasnt brazen*, *impudent*, *daft foolish*, *silly*, *cowardly*, *dam* (O. Icel. *damr*) *large pond*, *dlad glad*, *dlas glass*, *dlasn to glaze*, *dlasne(r)* *glazier*, *draft draught*, *draft*, *fadm* (ME. *fadme*) *fathom*, *fale fallow*, pret. *fan found*, *fan fun*, *fasn to fasten*, *conclude a bargain by paying earnest money*, *flaks flax*, *flask flask*, *flat flat*, *gab* (cp. O. Icel. *gabba*) *impudence*, *gad* (cp. OE. *ge-gada* *companion*) *to gossip*, *gales gallows*, *gam* (OE. *gamnian*) *game*, *to gamble*, *gane(r)* *gander*, pret. *gat got*, pret. *ga(v)* *gave*, *jare yarrow*, *kaf chaff*, *kal to gossip*, *kan a can*, *kan* (unaccented form *kn* more frequently with assimilation *kn*) *can*, *kani knowing*, *intelligent*, *skilful*, *nimble*, *kanl candle*, *kap a cap*, *kasl castle*, *kat cat*, *krab crab*, *krabd* (ME. *crabed*) *angry*, *krabi ill-tempered*, *kraft craft*, *krak to crack*, *kram to cram*, *press close together*, *kramp cramp*, *lad* (ME. *ladde*) *lad*, *laf* (with *a* from the pp.) *to laugh*, *lafte(r)* *laughter*, *lam lamb*, *land land*, *lap lap*, *lappet*, *lap* (ME. *lappen*) *to wrap up*, *las* (ME. *lasse*) *lass*, *last last*, *latest*, *lat late*, *lat* (OE. *lætt*) *lath*, *late(r)* *latter*, *later*, *man man*, *mare marrow*, *nap nap*, *nare narrow*, *nat gnat*, *pak* (ME. *pakke*) *a puck*, *bundle*, *pan pan*, *pap path*, *pratli gently*, *softly*, *rafte(r)* *rafter*, *ram ram*, *rami* (cp. OE. *hramsa* *wild garlic*) *having a strong taste or smell*, *raml to ramble*, *ran ran*, *sad sad*, *sakles* (OE. *sacloás* *innocent*) *simple*, *silly*, *sam up* (OE. *samnian*)

to pick up, gather together, **sal** (emphatic form, see § 391) shall, **sale** sallow, **sand** sand, **sap** sap, pret. **sat** sat, **sati** (OE. *sahlian* to make peace, reconcile) to settle, **skaftin** shafting, **skab** scab, **skraml** scramble, **skrat** (ME. *scrattin*) to scratch, **slaftē(r)** to slaughter, **slak** slack, **slave(r)** slaver, **spak** (§ 372) spake, spoke, **span** to span, pret. **span** span, **spar** sparrow, **staf** staff, pret. **stak** stuck, **stamp** to stamp, **stand** to stand, **šade** shadow, **šaft** shaft, **šale** shallow, **šap** shape, **tale** tallow, **tan** to tan, **tap** tap, **tate(r)** tatter, **tiam** (see N.E.D. sub *ciem*) to furnish, **tlap** clap, **tlate(r)** to clatter, **trap** trap, **tšavl** to nibble at, gnaw, chew, **pak** thatch, **čat** (see § 354) that, pret. **prast** (§ 367, 4) thrust.

§ 58. **a** preceded by **w** and not followed by **r** + consonant (§ 61), **g**, **ɾ**, **š** (§ 59), has become **o**. It has also become **o** when followed by **ls**, **lt** :

swole swallow, **swom** swam, **swon** swan, **swop** to exchange, barter, **wokr** to waken, **woks** wax, **wonde(r)** to wander, **wont** want, **wo(r)** (emphatic from § 396) was, **wot** what, **wote(r)** water, **wotš** watch.

fols false, **molt** malt, **olt** halt, **solt** salt.

a has also become **o** in **omest** almost, **oles** always, **moni** many.

§ 59. **a**, followed by **g**, **ɾ**, **š**, has become **e** :

ben (cp. O.Icel. *bang* to hammer) to throw violently, **benk** bank, pret. **brēn** brought, pret. **den** (§ 367) reviled, reproached, **drenk** drank, pret. **er** (§ 367) hung, **er** to hang, **enk** hunk, **enkl** uncle, **enke(r)** anchor, **emen** among, pret. **fien** (§ 367) threw, **gen** gang, **gen-wee** thoroughfare, passage, **kenke(r)** (ME. *cancren*) to become rusty, **krenk** crank, **len** to long for, **len-setl** a long bench with a high back, **len** (this form is gradually going out of use. The younger

people say *lon*) *long*, *nen* to *gnaw* as a *pain*, *nen-neel* (see N.E.D. sub *agnail*) *corn on the foot*, *prenk* *prank*, *trick*, pret. *ren* (§ 367) *rang*, *ren* *wrong*, *renk* *rank*, *renl* (ME. *wranglen*) to *pull the hair of the head*, pret. *sen* *sang*, *sen* (this form is now seldom heard among the younger people. Its place is gradually being supplanted by *son*) *song*, *senk* *sank*, pret. *slen* *slung*, pret. *slenk* *slunk*, *spenk* to *beat*, *hit*, *spreu* *sprang*, pret. *stenk* *stunk*, pret. *sten* *stung*, *stren* (archaic, *stren* is now generally used) *strong*, pret. *swen* *swung*, *swenki* *small beer*, *šenk* *shank*, pret. *šrenk* *shrunk*, *ten* (cp. ME. *tange*, O.Icel. *tangi* *sting*, *dagger*) a *sting*, to *sting*, *tenz* *tongs*, pret. *tlen* *clung*, *tlenk* to *beat*, *flog*, *preu* *busy*, *penk* to *thank*, *wen* *thong*. *mune(r)* *monger* is a loan-word.

beg *bag*, *bleg* *blackberry*, *breg* to *brag*, *deg* (cp. Swed. *dagga* to *bedew*) to *sprinkle with water*, *dreg* to *drag*, *fleg* *flag*, *geg* (ME. *gaggin*) to *gag*, *reg* *rag*, *seg* (ME. *saggin* to *sink down*) to *distend*, *stege(r)* to *stagger*, *šeg* *shag*, *tleg* (Lowland Scot. *clag*) to *stick to*, as *thick mud to the boots*, *tlegi* *sticky*, *dirty* (of *roads*), *stopped up with dirt*, *weg* to *wag*, *wegn* *wagon*.

eš *ash-tree*, *leš* (ME. *laschin*) to *comb*, *meš* (cp. § 125) *mash*, *peš* (ME. *paschen*) to *dash*, *strike hard*, *pleš* (Swed. *plaska*) to *splash*, *reš* *rash*, *smeš* *smash*, *weš* to *wash*.

§ 60. In the following words we have *e* which in many of the examples is no doubt the i-umlaut of *a*: *bek* to *bask*, *elte(r)* (Prompt. Parv. *heltir*, Town. Myst. *heltere*, Stratmann) *halter*, *esked* (cp. ME. *aske* *lizard*) *newt*, *eft*, *espin* *aspin*, *eš* (ME. *hacchen*) to *hatch*, *fest* *fast*, *geče(r)*, to *gather*, *te-geče(r)* *together*, *kest* (ME. *kesten*) to *cast*, *kredl* *cradle*, *swetš* (OE. *swæcc* *taste*) a *small sample of cloth*, *cotton*, etc., *weče(r)* *whether*, *wesp* *wasp*, *ev* *have*, *ez* *hast*, *has*, *ed* *had*.

§ 61. *a* + medial *r* has become *ā* before consonants :
ād *hard*, *ād**n* *to harden*, *ām* *harm*, *ām* *arm*, *āp* *harp*, *āt*
thou art, *āvis(t)* *harvest*, *bāk* *bark*, *bāli* *barley*, *bān* *child*,
dān *to darn*, *fān* *fern*, *jād* (OE. *geard*) *yard*, *jān* *yarn*, *kāt*
cart, *māk* *mark*, *pāk* *park*, *spāk* *spark*. *stāk* (always used
in combination with some other word, as *stāk* *mad* *very*
angry, *stāk* *neekt* *quite naked*, cp. OE. *stearc* *strong, severe*),
*stāk**n* (OE. *stearcian*) *to grow stiff, stiffen*, *swām* *swarm*,
swāp (OE. *sweard*) *the skin of bacon*, *swāpi* *swarthy*, *šāp*
sharp, *tād**z* *towards*, *wād* *ward*, *wāf* *wharf*, *wāk* (OE. *wærc*)
pain, as verb *to ache*, *wām* *warm*, *wān* *to warn*, *wāp* *warp*,
wāt *wart*.

But it has become *āe* before medial and final *r* in : *āe(r)*
are, *dāe(r)* *dare*.

§ 62. *eal*, *al* has become *oe* in the combinations *lf*.
OE. *lh*, *lk*, *ll*, (1), *lm*, *lv* :

lf : *koef* *calf*, *koef* *calf (of the leg)*, *oef* *half*, *oepni* *half-*
penny, *oepep* *halfpennyworth*.

lh : *woef*, *woefl* (OE. *walh* *sickly taste*) *sickly to the smell*,
insipid to the taste.

lk : *boek* (OE. *balca*) *bulk, beam*, *stoek* *stalk, stem*, *toek*
to talk, *week* *to walk*, *tšoek* *chalk*.

ll, (1) : *boeld* (ME. *balled*) *bald*, *foel* *to fall*, *foel* *a veil*,
goel *gall*, *koel* (cp. *kal* § 57) *to call*, *oel* *all*, *oel* *hall*, *smoel*
small, *stoel* *stall*, *woel* *wall*.

lm : *poem* *palm*. *lv* : *soev* *salve*.

§ 63. ME. *aw* (of various origins) has become *oe* :

doen *dawn*, *droe* *to draw*, *kroel* *crawl*, *loe* *law*, *moek*
(ME. *mauk* *Stratmann*) *maggot*, *oek* *hawk*, *oel* *awl*, *pret*.
soe *saw*, *tloe* *claw*.

§ 64. *al* has become *ou* before a following *d* :

boud *bold*, *foud* *fold*, *foud* *to fold*, *koud* *cold*, *oud* *old*.

The regularly developed form *oud to hold* is now only used in the phrase *oud on stop!* The usual form *od to hold*, is a new formation from the past participle *odn*, where the stem vowel has been regularly shortened before the following *n*.

§ 65. ME. *ai, ei* from OE. *æg* has become *ee*:

breen brain, dee day, deezi daisy, eel (OE. *hægl*) *hail, feen* (OE. *fægen*) *glad, faïn, gladly, fee(r) fair, mee* (shortened in *mebi perhaps, possibly may, meen main, neel nail, peel pail, slee* (a new formation from the past participle) *to slay; sleen slain, sneel snail, teel tail.*

§ 66. *a* became lengthened to *ā* before *mb* already in early ME., as is shown by the forms in the *Ormulum*. This *ā* fell together with OE. *ā*=Germanic *ai*, and has accordingly become *ue* (see § 122) in the *Windhill* dialect: *kuem comb, wuem womb. lam lamb* is a new formation from the plural, where the short vowel was regularly retained, cp. *Ormulum* acc. sing. *lamb* (i. 274) beside acc. plural *lammre* (ii. 109). The word-lists in vol. v of Ellis' *Early English Pronunciation* show that all English dialects have a short vowel in this word.

§ 67. *a* has become *ei* in *eit eight, eit'* (with suspended *t*) *eighth*. In *meits to measure* the *ei* seems to point to an OE. *æ* (cp. §§ 132, 138).

§ 68. *a* has become *ie* in *bied beard, gie(r) gear, ierin herring*.

§ 69. *æ* (*a*) has become *ē* in *gēs* (OE. *gærs*, ME. *gers*) *grass*; and *oi* in *loin* (OE. *lane, lone*) *lane*, which has had the same development as old *o* in open syllables. See § 109.

§ 70. Short *a* in originally open syllables has usually become *ee*. But see § 71.

Examples are: *beed to bathe, beek to bake, but bak-stn* (lit.

bake-stone) the iron plate on which oat cakes are baked, **bee(r)** bare, pret. **bee(r)** bore, **bleed** blade, **bleez** to blaze, **deel** dule, **dlee(r)** (ME. **glarin**) to stare hard, **dreeg** (OE. **dragan**) to drawl, **dreek** drake, **eeg** (OE. **haga**) the berry of the hawthorn (the tree is called *táiz en bried tri lit.* cheese and bread tree), **eekē(r)** acre, **eel** ale, **ee(r)** hare, **eet** to hate, **be-eev** to behave, **fee(r)** to fare, **fleek** flake, **freem** (OE. **framian**) to make a start or beginning, **nitin-geel** nightingale, **geep** to gape, **e-geet** in action, at work, **geet** gate, **greev** grave, **greez** to graze, **keek** bread of every kind, **kee(r)** care, **kreev** to crave, **leedl** ladle, **leem** lame, **leeð** (O.Icel. *hlaða*) burn, **meed** made, **meeg** (OE. **maga**) maw, **meen** mane, **nit-mee(r)** nightmare, **meet** (M. Low Germ. *mate*) mate, **neeg** (OE. **gnagan**) to gnaw, **neekt** naked, **neem** name, **preet** (cp. Swed. *prata*) to prate, babble, **reek** rake, **reeðe(r)** rather, **seeg** (OE. **sage**) a saw, **seek** sake, **seel** sole, **seem** same, **skeelz** scales, **skreep** to scrape, **sneek** snake, **snee(r)** snare, **speed** spade, **speen** (OE. **spanan**) to wean, **spee(r)** to spare, **steek** stake, **steel** (pret.) stole, **stee(r)** to stare, **steevz** staves, **sweep** the handle of a machine, **šeed** shade, **šeem** shame, **šee(r)** share, **šeev** to shuve, **teel** tule, **teem** tume, **teen** taken, **weed** to wade, **weel** whale, **ween** to wane, **wee(r)** (ME. **waren**) to spend or lay out money, **weev** wave, **weeve(r)** to waver.

§ 71. **æ (a)** appears as **a** in: **gavleak** (OE. **gafoluc** *spear*) crowbar, **mak** to make, **ransak** (O.Icel. *rannsaka* to search a house) to ransack, **tak** (O.Icel. *taka*) to take, **šak** to shake, **šakl** shackle, **sadl** saddle, **stapl** staple, **faðe(r)** father, **laðe(r)** foam, froth. On the stem-vowel in the last five words cp. the similar double development in German in such words as **Schemel**, **Vater**, **nehmen**, beside **Semmel**, **Vetter**, **kommen**. See Paul-Braune's *Beiträge*, vol. ix. pp. 101-135.

e.

§ 72. West Germanic *e* and the OE. *e* which arose from the i-umlaut of *a(o)* have fallen together in the W. dialect as also in all other Mod. Engl. dialects, at least so far as can be ascertained from the word-lists in Ellis' EEP. vol. v.

§ 73. *e* (= old *e* and the i-umlaut of *a(o)*) in originally closed syllables usually appears as *e* in the W. dialect; and also when *e* was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

1. Old *e*:

beg (OE. *bedecian*) to *beg*, *bele* to *bellow*, *bel* *bell*, *delf* a stone quarry, *delv* to *delve*, *elde(r)*-*tri* *elder*, *elm* *elm*, *elp* *help*, *etn* *eaten*, *enent* *anent*, *opposite*, *evm* *heaven*, *felt* *felt*, *feðe(r)* *feather*, *freš* *fresh*, *getn* (pp.) *got*, *jel* *yell*, *jelp* *yelp*, *kres* *cress*, *leðe(r)* *leather*, *melt* to *melt*, *nest* *nest*, *nevi* (OE. *nefa*, gen. *nefan*) *nephew*, *rekn* to *reckon*, *sel(sen)* *self*, *seldn* (OE. *seldon*) *seldom*, *sevm* *seven*, *skelp* (ME. *skelpen*) to *beat*, *flog*, *skep* (O. Icel. *skeppa*) a large wicker basket for holding spinning bobbins, etc., *smel* to *smell*, *smelt* to *smelt*, *spek* *speck*, *swel* to *swell*, *swelt* (OE. *sweltan*) to *faint*, *be* *overpowered by heat*, *twenti* *twenty*, *preš* to *thresh*, *prešld* *threshold*, *weft* *weft*, *west* *west*, *weðe(r)* (OE. *weder*) *weather*, *weðe(r)* (OE. *wether*) *the wool of a sheep which has already been shorn at least once before*.

2. i-umlaut of *a(o)*:

bed *bed*, *bef* (Germ. *bäffen* to *bark*) to *cough*, *bek* (O. Icel. *bekkr*) *beck*, *beli* *belly*, *beleses* *bellows*, *belt* *belt*, *bend* to *bend*, *benk* *bench*, *best* *best*, *bete(r)* *better*, *blend* to *blend*, *dregz* *dregs*, *drenš* to *drench*, *eb* *ebb*, *edž* *edge*, *edž* *hedge*, *eft* (O. Icel. *hepti*) *haft*, *eg* (O. Icel. *eggia*) to *urge*, *incite*,

eg (O. Icel. *egg*) *egg*, el *hell*, els *else*, em *hem*, en *hen*, end *end*, esp (O. Icel. *hespa*) *hasp*, evi *heavy*, fel *to fell*, kemp (ME. *kempe*) *short coarse white hairs in wool*, ketl *kettle*, leg (O. Icel. *leggr*) *leg*, lenp (by assimilation) *length*, men *men*, mens (OE. *mennisc* *dignity, honour*) *neatness*, neb *bill*, beak, nek *neck*, net *net*, netl *nettle*, pen *pen*, peni *penny*, rest *rest*, retš *wretch*, seg *sedge*, sek (O. Icel. *sekr*) *sack*, sel *to sell*, send *to send*, sent *sent*, set *to set*, slek *small coal*, slek (OE. *ge-sleocan*) *to extinguish a fire*, etc. *with water*, snek (ME. *snekke*) *the latch of a door*, spend *to spend*, stem *stem*, step *step*, strenp (by assimilation) *strength*, stretš *to stretch*, šel *shell*, šelf *shelf*, tel *to tell*, tems (cp. OE. *temsian* *to strain, pass through a sieve*) *a coarse hair sieve*, tletš (cp. O. Icel. *klekia* *to hatch, bring forth*) *brood of chickens*, twelft *twelfth*, twelv *twelve*, web *web*, wed (OE. *weddian*) *to wed, marry*, wedš *wedge*, wel (noun) *well*, welp *whelp*, oue(r)-welt (O. Icel. *velta*) *to turn over, upset*, went *went*, wet-stn *whet-stone*.

§ 74. *er* in the combination *er* + consonant has partly become *ā* and partly *ie*. The reasons for this twofold development are not clear. It is probable that the words belonging to the latter category have been influenced by the literary language :

āt *heart*, bāk *to bark*, bākm (OE. *beorg* + *ham* N.E.D. sub *bargham*) *collar of a horse*, bām *barm*, bān (OE. *bern*) *barn*, dāk *dark*, dwāf *dwarf*, fāt (ME. *ferren*) *pedere*, kāv *to carve*, smāt *smart*, stāv *to starve*, wāk (noun) *work*, wāte (lit. *work-day*) *week-day*.

Before final *r* we have *æ* : fāe(r) (OE. *feorr*) *far*, stāe(r) (OE. *steorra*) *star*, wāe(r) (O. Icel. *verre*) *worse*.

ienist *earnest*, iēp *earth*, jied (3 feet) *yard*, jien *yearn*, lien *learn*.

The following words seem to have been borrowed from the literary language: *bēn* to *burn*, *gēn* (with metathesis) to *grin*, *wēp* *worth*, *sued* (older *swēd*) *sword*.

§ 75. *e* has become *ie* before *r* not followed by another consonant: *bie(r)* to *bear*, *pie(r)* *pear*, *smie(r)* to *smear*, *spie(r)* *spear*, *swie(r)* to *swear*, *wie(r)* to *wear*, *šie(r)* to *shear*. The only exceptions are: *tāe(r)* *tar*, *mee(r)* *mare*.

§ 76. *e* (i-umlaut of *a*) has become *i* before original *ɒ* (now *ɒ* or *nǣ*): *io* (ME. *hengen*, O. Icel. *hengia*) to *hang*, *inǣ* *hinge*, *ioiand* *England*, *ioiǣ* *English*, *dio* *up* (O. Icel. *dengia* to *beat*, *strike*) to *reproach*, *flip* (ME. *flingen*) to *fling*, *throw*, *krinǣ* to *cringe*, *lipe(r)* to *linger*, *miol* to *mingle*, *sinǣ* to *singe*, *slip* to *sling*, *striu* *string*, *pink* to *think*, *wio* *wing*.

§ 77. *e* has become *i* in: *giv*, *gi* to *give*, *kil* to *kill*, *milk* *milk*, *rid* *rid*, *siks* *six*, *sikst* *sixth*, *silve(r)* *silver*, *siste(r)* (probably from O. Icel. *syster*) *sister*, *sitǣ* *such*, *šil* (ME. *schellen*, but Prom. Parv. p. 446 has *schillin*, Stratmann) to *shell* *peas*, etc., *wile* *willow*, *witǣ* *which*.

§ 78. *e* has become *ī* before *ld*: *fīld* *field*, *jīld* to *yield*, *šīld* *shield*, *wīld* to *wield*.

§ 79. The following words also have *ī*: *bīzm* *besom*, *dī* (ME., Ormulum *degen*) to *die*, *wīl* (adv.) *well*, but see § 399, *wīl* *weazel*, and *gīn* *given*.

§ 80. *e* has become *o* in: *fotǣ* (OE. *feccan*, Town. Myst. *fetche*, *foche*, inf. *fott*, Sweet, HES. p. 315) to *fetch*, *jole* *yellow*, *jon* *yon*, *swole* (OE. *swelgan*, ME., Ormulum *swollghen*) to *swallow*. We have *oe* in *joen* (OE. *geonian*, also *gānian*) to *yawn*.

§ 81. *e* has become *ē* in: *beri* *berry*, (*ē*)*levm* *eleven*, *jēst* *yeast*, *jēstede* *yesterday*, *jēt* *yet*.

§ 82. *e* has become *ie* in: **estied** *instead*, **friet** *to fret*, *bewail*, *mourn over*, **riep** *to reap*, but cp. Sievers, OE. Gr. § 382, 3.

§ 83. OE. *eol* has become *ue* in: **juek** *yolk*.

§ 84. ME. *ei* from OE. *eg*, O. Icel. *ei* has become *ee*: **breed** (OE. *bregdan*) *to resemble, act like another person*, **geen** (OE. *gegn*) *near, direct*, **lee** *to luy*, **leed** *laid*, **leen** *lain*, **reen** *rain*, **see** *to say*, **seel** *sail*, **wee** *way*, **ewee** *away*.

been (O. Icel. *beinn*) *near, direct*, **beet** *bait*, **nee** *nay*, **steek** *steak*, **ŕee** (accented form) *they*, **ŕee(r)** (accented form) *their*.

e has also become *ee* in **feevr(r)** *fever*.

§ 85. *e(eo) + w* has become *eu*: **eu** *eue*, **streu** *to strew*.

§ 86. The combination *eht* has become *eit*: **feit** *to fight*, **reit** *right*, **streit** *straight*.

§ 87. Short *e* in open syllables has generally become *ei*:

beid *bead*, **breitŕ** (O. Fris. *brøke*) *a breach*, **eit** *to eat*, **bried-fleik** (O. Icel. *fleki* *hurdle*) *a hurdle on which oat-cakes are dried*, **meil** *meal-flower*, **meit** *meat*, **neid** *to knead*, **neiv** (O. Icel. *knefi*) *fist*, **pei** (ME. *pese*) *pea*, **speik** *to speak*, **bed-steid** *bedstead*, **steil** *to steal*, **steil** (OE. *stel*) *the handle of a pot or jug*, **steim** (OE. *ge-stefnian*, *a-stemnian* *to give voice for, appoint*) *to bespeak*, **treid** *to tread*, **wei** (OE. *wegan*) *to weigh*, **weik** (ME. *weke*) *the wick of a lamp or candle*, **weiv** *to weave*.

§ 88. Short *e* in open syllables has remained in: **bræk** *to break*, **get** (O. Icel. *geta*) *to get*, **lek** (O. Icel. *leka*) *to leak*.

i.

§ 89. OE. *i* has generally remained:

bid *to invite to a funeral*, pp. **bidn**, **big** *big, large*, **bil**

bill, *bin* (OE. *binnan*) *within*, *bind* to *bind*, *biŋ* (ME. *bing*, O. Icel. *bingr*) *a bin*, *bit* *a bit*, *biŋe(r)* *bitter*, *bitn* *bitten*, *biŋ* *bitch*, *biznes* *business*, *blind* *blind*, *blis* *bliss*, *brim* (ME. *brimmen*, cp. O. Icel. *brimi* *burning heat*) *to put the bour to the sow*, *brin* *to bring*, *dig* *to dig*, *dim* *dim*, *diŋ* *dish*, *diŋe(r)* (ME. *diderin*) *to tremble, shiver with cold*, *dlite(r)* *to glitter*, *drift* *drift*, *drink* *to drink*, *drivn* *driven*, *fidl* *fiddle*, *fikl* *fickle*, *film* *film*, *fin* *fin*, *find* *to find*, *fiŋe(r)* *finger*, *fiŋ* *fish*, *fit* *ready, prepared*, *flik* *flitch*, *flike(r)* *to flicker*, *flint* *flint*, *gidi* *giddy*, *gift* *gift*, *gilt* (OE. *gilte*, O. Icel. *gilta*) *a young female pig*, *be-gin* *to begin*, *grind* *to grind*, *grip* *grip*, *if* *if*, *ik* *to hitch*, *il* *ill*, *ilt* *hilt*, *im* *him*, *in*, *i* *in*, *inde(r)* (occ. *inŋe(r)*) *to hinder*, *bi-int* *behind*, *it* *it*, *it* *to hit*, *iŋe(r)* *hither*, *iz* *is*, *iz* *his*, *kid* *kid*, *kin-kof* *whooping-cough*, *kin* (ME. *kinken* *to pant, gasp*) *to cough* (of whooping-cough), *kist* (O. Icel. *kista*) *chest*, *box*, *kit* (ME. *kitte*) *a pail*, *kitl* (ME. *kitelen*) *to tickle*, *krisp* *crisp*, *lid* *lid*, *lig* (OE. *liegan*) *to lie down*, *lik* *to lick*, *lim* *limb*, *lip* *lip*, *liv* *to live*, *live(r)* *liver*, *midl* *middle*, *miks* *to mix*, *mil-deu* *mildew*, *mint* *mint*, *mis* *to miss*, *mizl-tue* *mistletoe*, *mist* *mist*, *mitŋ* *much*, *nibl* *to nibble*, *niml* *nimble*, *nit* (OE. *hnitu*) *nit*, *pig* *pig*, *pigin* *a small water-can*, *piŋ* *pitch*, *pip* *pith*, *prik* *to prick*, *prik* *prickle*, *rib* *rib*, *ridl* (ME. *ridil* Prom. Parv. p. 433, Stratmann) *sieve*, *ridn* *ridden*, *rift* (ME. *riften*) *to belch, eructate*, *rim* *rim*, *rind* *rind*, *rin* *ring*, *rin* *to wring*, *riŋkl* *wrinkle*, *rist* *wrist*, *rizen* *risen*, *ritn* *written*, *sift* *to sift*, *sikl* *sickle*, *grun-sil* *groundsel*, *silk* *silk*, *sin* *since*, *sinde(r)* *cinder*, *sio* *to sing*, *sink* *to sink*, *sit* *to sit*, *siv* *sieve*, *skift* *to shift*, *re-move*, *skin* *skin*, *skil* *skill*, *slidn* (pp.) *slid*, *slink* *to slink*, *slip* *to slip*, *slipi* *slippery*, *slitn* (pp.) *slit*, *smitl* *to infect*, *smitn* *smitten*, *smip* *smith*, *smiŋi* *smithy*, *spil* *to spill*, *spin* *to spin*, *spinl* *spindle*, *spit* *to spit*, *spitek* *spigot*, *spring* *to spring*, *stik* *stick*, *stik* *to stick*, *stil* *still*, *stin* *to sting*, *stin*

to *stink*, *stītē* *stitch*, *striko* *stricken*, *swift* *swift*, *swil* (OE. *swilian*) to *rinse*, *wash out*, *swilins* *thin liquid food for pigs*, *swim* to *swim*, *swio* to *swing*, *šift* *chemise*, *šilin* *shilling*, *šin* *skin*, *šip* *ship*, *šrimp* *shrimp*, *šrink* to *shrink*, *tik* *tick*, *til* to *till*, *tin* *tin*, *tit*, *titi* (OE. *tit*) *breastmilk*, *tlim* to *climb*, *tlin* to *cling*, *tliþ* to *clip*, *tšikin* *chicken*, *tšilde(r)* (only used in the plural, for the sing. *bān* is always used) *children*, *tšin* *chin*, *twig* *twig*, *twin* *twin*, *twinkl* to *twinkle*, *twist* *twist*, *pik* *thick*, *friendly*, *in love with*, *þin* *thing*, *þial* *thistle*, *þrift* *thrift*, *šis* *this*, *wi* *with*, *wide* *widow*, *widower*, *wik* (O. Icel. *vik* *stirring*, *moving*) *quick*, *alive*, *wik* *week*, *wil* (accented form) *will*, *win* to *win*, *wind* *wind*, *wind* to *wind*, *winde* *window*, *winte(r)* *winter*, *wink* to *wink*, *wispe(r)* to *whisper*, *wisl* to *whistle*, *wit* *wit*, *witl* (ME. *pwitel*) *large carving knife*, *witē* *witch*, *wizn* (OE. *wisnian*) to *dry up*) to *wither*.

§ 90. *ir* + consonant has become *ē* + consonant :

bēd *bird*, *bēk* *birch*, *gēsl* *gristle*, *ēd* *herd*, *tšētš* (but *kē*-*get* *kirkgate*) *church*, *pēd* *third*, *pēti* *thirty*, *wēl* to *whirl*.

§ 91. *i* has become *e* in: *gosep* *gossip*, *jes* *yes*, *sterek* (OE. *stirc*, *styric*) *heifer*, *e(r)* *her*, *tšerep* to *chirp*.

§ 92. *i* has been lengthened before *ld*: *mīld* *mild*, *wīld* *wild*. But *tšilde(r)* (only used in the plural, for the sing. *bān* is used) *children*, owing to the following suffix.

§ 93. ME. *iht* has become *īt*: *brīt* *bright*, *līt* *light*, *levis*, *lits* *the lungs of animals*, *mīt* (noun) *might*, *nīt* *night*, shortened in *fotnit* *fortnight*, *plīt* *plight*, *sīt* *sight*, *slīt* *slight*, *tīt* *tight*. *weit* (OE. *gewihte*) has been influenced by *wei* to *weigh*.

§ 94. Medial OE. *ig* has become *ī* in: *stī* *sty*, *ladder*, *stīl* (OE. *stigel*) *stile*, *tīl* *tile*.

§ 95. *i* has become *ai* in: *ai* (accented form, see § 350) *I*.

§ 96. *iw* has become *iu*: *tliu* (OE. *oliwe*) *a ball of string* or *worsted*.

§ 97. *i* has become *u* in: *kud* (OE. *cwidu*) *cud*, *ruš* *rush*, *tul* *to*.

§ 98. *i* has become *ie* in: *flie(r)* (Norw. *fira*) *to laugh* or *sneer at*, *striek* *streak*, *striepe*, *šiez* *these*.

§ 99. *i* has become *e* in: *lenit* (ME. *lynet*, probably from Fr. *linotte*) *linnet*.

O.

§ 100. OE. *o* (= West Germanic *o*) in originally closed syllables has usually remained *o*; and also when *o* was originally followed by a single consonant + a suffix containing an *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*:

blob (see N.E.D.) *a bubble, bulb*, *bodm* *bottom*, *boks* *box*, *bore* *to borrow*, *brokn* *broken*, *broþ* *broth*, *dof* *to undress*, *dog* *dog*, *dokn* (OE. *docce*) *a dock*, *dolt* *lump of dirt*, *don* *to dress*, *drop* *drop*, *džogl* (cp. ME. *joggen*) *to shake*, *flok* *flock*, *fog* (ME. *fogge*) *aftergrass*, *foks* *fox*, *fole* *to follow*, *fond* (ME. *fanned*, pp. of *fennen* *be foolish*) *fond*, *fofn* (pp.) *fought*, *frog* *frog*, *frost* *frost*, *frop* *froth*, *frozn* *frozen*, *god* *god*, *gospl* *gospel*, *kob-web* *cob*, *kod* *cod*, *kof* *cough*, *kok* *cock*, *kokl* *cockle*, *kolep* (ME. *colop*, cp. O. Swed. *kollops*) *slice (of bacon)*, *kope(r)* *copper*, *kroft* (OE. *croft*) *a small field*, *krop* *crop*, *kros* *cross*, *loft* *loft*, *lok* *lock*, *loks* *small pieces of wool which have been detached from the fleece*, *lop* (OE. *lopp*) *flea*, *loped* (ME. *lopren* *coagulate*) *clotted*, *covered with dirt*, *lopste(r)* *lobster*, *lost* *lost*, *lot* *lot*, *mos* *moss*, *mop* *moth*, *nod* (ME. *nodden*) *nap*, *short sleep*, *nok*

to knock, not knot, notš notch, od odd, ofi offal, oft oft, often, og (ME. hog) the first year's wool of a sheep, oks ox, ole hollow, olin (OE. holen) the holly-tree, twig of the holly-tree, on (accented form) on, op to hop, opm open, ote(r) otter, otšed orchard, ovl hovel, plot plot, poks pox, prod to prick, goad, rok rock, rot to rot, slop (O. Icel. sloppr) the leg of a pair of trousers, slot (ME. slot) bolt of a door, smok smock, snod (O. Icel. snoðinn smooth (of hair)), smooth, even, snodn to make smooth, snot snot, sod sod, sodnd saturated, wet through, sok sock, sore sorrow, spokn spoken, spot spot, stok stock, stop to stop, šop shop, šot shot, šotn (pp.) shot, tlog a shoe with wooden soles, tlok the common black beetle, tlok to cluck, tlot clot, tilovm cloven, top top, topin (ME. topping) the front part of the hair of the head, topl to fall over, tot a small beer glass, trodn trodden, trof trough, tšozn chosen, prosl (OE. prostile) thrush, protl (ME. protlen) to press on the windpipe, wovm woven.

§ 101. oht has become out: bout bought, doute(r) daughter, rout wrought. We have however o in fotn (§ 100) fought.

§ 102. ME. ow (=OE. og) has become ou: reen-bou rain-bow, floun flown.

§ 103. ol + consonant has become ou + consonant: boul bowl, bouste(r) bolster, bout bolt, fouk folk, goud gold, kouk (see N.E.D. sub. colk) coke, cinder, kout colt, out holt, moud-wāp a mole, stoun stolen, toul toll.

But we have o in wod (accented form) would; and u in sud (accented form) should; and oe in noep (ME. nolpen to strike) to beat, strike.

§ 104. The development of o before a following r :

(1) oe: boen born, foek fork, koen corn, te-moen to-

morrow, *moen*, *moenin morning*, *noep north*, *oen horn*, *oes horse*, *stoem storm*, *swoen sworn*, *šoen shorn*, *šoet short*, *toen torn*, *poen thorn*.

(2) *ue*: *e-fue(r) before*, *smue(r)* (OE. *smorian*) *to smother*, *suffocate*.

bued board, *e-fued afford*, *ued hoard*.

(3) *ē*: *spē(r) spur*, *wēd word*, *wēld world*.

§ 105. *o* has become *ue* in: *buekn* (ME. *bolkin*) *to belch*, *retch*, *fluet float*, *kuev cove*, *juek yoke*, *uap hope*, *nuez nose*, *puek* (OE. *poca*) *sack*, *pueni pony*, *puest* (OE. *post* from Lat. *postis*) *post*, *ruex a rose*, *stuev stove*, *suek to soak*, *suep* (OE. *sopa sup*, *small quantity (of water)*) *a little tea or beer*, etc., *tšuek to choke*.

NOTE.—Most, if not all, of the above words are early borrowings from the literary language.

§ 106. *o* has become *ū* in: *smūk to smoke*, *šūl shovel*, *stūp* (ME. *stolpe*) *a post*.

§ 107. *o* has become *u* in: *dul dull*, *foks-dluv fox-glove*, *flute(r) to flutter*, *kus* (noun, also used as verb) *kiss*, *uvm oven*. It is very probable that the *u* in some of these words goes back to OE. *y* (§ 121), as has been pointed out by Prof. Napier in the *Academy*, May 7, 1892, p. 447.

§ 108. *o* has become *e* through loss of stress in: *šen then*, *wen when*.

§ 109. *o* in originally open syllables has generally become *oi*: *boil* (O.Icel. *bolr*, ME. *bole*) *bole of a tree*, *foil foal*, *goit* (ME. *gote*) *channel*, *mill-stream*, *koil coal*, *pig-coit* (OE. *cot*, *cote*) *pig-sty*, *loin* (OE. *lone*) *lane*, *loiz* (OE. *losian*) *to lose*, *moit mote*, *oil hole*, *roid* (mostly used in the plural *roidz*) *a clearing (of a wood)*, *soil* (OE. *sol*) *ground*,

earth, soil (OE. *sole*, Lat. *soles*) *sole*, *tlois* (OE. *close*) *a field*, *toidi* *very small*, *poil* (OE. *polian to endure*) *to give ungrudgingly*, *proit* *throat*.

§ 110. Short *o* in open syllables has remained in: *bodi* (OE. *bodig*) *body*, *popi* (OE. *popig*) *poppy*.

U.

§ 111. Short *u* has generally remained unchanged:

bluðe(r) *to cry, weep*, *buk* *buck*, *bul* *bull*, *bulek* *bullock*, *bun* (pp. of *bind*) *bound, obliged, beholden*, *bute(r)* *butter*, *busi* *to bustle*, *druko* (pp.) *drunk*, *dub* *a small pool of water*, *dum* *dumb*, *dun* *to urge for payment*, *duo* *dung*, *ful* *full*, *fule(r)* *fuller*, *fun* (pp.) *found*, *grunsil* *groundsel*, *grunt* *to grunt*, *grumble*, *find* *fault*, *grund* *ground*, *gruns* (pl.) *sediment*, *be-gun* *begun*, *gust* *gust*, *guts* (OE. *gutt*) *entrails, belly*, *juo* *young*, *krudi* (cp. ME. *cruddin*) *to curdle*, *kruds* (ME. *crudde*) *curds*, *krum* *crumb*, *krumpl* *to crumple*, *kudi* *to embrace*, *kuf* (*kuf*) *cuff*, *kum* *to come*, *kunin* *cunning*, *kup* *cup*, *lug* (ME. *luggen*, Swed. *lugga* *to lug, drag*) *to pull the hair of the head*, *luo* *lung*, *luv* *love*, *muml* *to mumble*, *mun* (accented form, O.Icel. *muna* *will, shall*) *must*, *musl* *mussel*, *num* *numb*, *nut* *nut*, *pluk* *to pluck*, *pund* *a pound*, *rudi* *ruddy*, *ruo* *wrung*, *skuft* *the nape of the neck*, *skul* *skull* (of the head), *skute(r)* *to spill*, *sluo* *slung*, *spruo* *sprung*, *spun* *spun*, *stubi* (cp. O.Icel. *stubbi* *stock of a tree*) *short and stiff*, *stump* *stump*, *stun* *to stun*, *stuo* *stung*, *stut* (cp. ME. *stutten to cease, stay*) *to stutter*, *sum* *some*, *sume(r)* *summer*, *sumet* (lit. *somewhat*) *something, anything*, *sump* *a puddle or dirty pool of water*, *sun* *son*, *sun* *sun*, *sunde* *Sunday*, *suko* *sunk*, *sun* *sung*, *swum* (pp.) *swum*, *swuo* *swung*, *šruko* *shrunk*, *šun* *to shun*,

šūše(r) (ME. *schuderen*) to *shudder*, *tlun* *clung*, *tluste(r)* *cluster*, *tub* (ME. *tubbe*) *tub*, *tug* (ME. *tuggen*) to *tug*, *plod*, *tuml* to *tumble*, *tun* *tun*, *tun* *tongue*, *tup* (ME. *tuppe*) a *ram*, *tusk* *tusk*, *tšuf* *proud*, *haughty*, *ug* to *carry*, *ugli* *ugly*, *ugo* (see Notes and Queries i. 10. 400, Nov. 18, 1854) *hip*, *ulz* (ME. *huls*) *bean-swads*, *unded* *hundred*, *unde(r)* *under*, *uni* *honey*, *unt* to *hunt*, *uoe(r)* *hunger*, *pune(r)* *thunder*, *wud* *wood*, *wulzi* *wollen*, *wun* (pp.) *wound*, *wun* (pp.) *won*, *wund* *wound*, *wunde(r)* *wonder*.

§ 112. u has become ū in: *būk*, *būkþ* (ME. *bulke*, O.Icel. *bulki*) *bulk*, *size*, *e-būn* (OE. *on-bufan*) *above*, *mūfin* *muffin*, *pūl* to *pull*, *šūlde(r)* (this word has been influenced by the literary language. Most old people still say *šūše(r)*) *shoulder*, *wūl* *wool* (but *wulzi* *wollen*).

§ 113. u before a following r.

(1) ē: *dēst* *durst*, *kēs* to *curse*, *skēf* *scurf*, *snēt* (ME. *snurtin*, cp. Low Germ. *snurten* to *snort*, *snore*) to *sneeze*, *giggle*, *tēn* to *turn*, *tēf* *turf*.

(2) e: *bere* *borough*, *eri* *row*, *disturbance*, *noise*, *fere* *furrow*.

(3) ue: *due(r)* *door*, *muen* to *mourn*. It is highly probable, however, that *muen* has nothing to do with OE. *murnan*, but is simply *muen* to *moan* (§ 122).

§ 114. Medial ug has become ā: *fāl* (OE. *fugol*) *fowl*, *kāl* (OE. *cugle*) *cowl*, *sā* (OE. *sugu*) *sow*.

§ 115. u underwent early lengthening, and then had the same further development as old ū (§ 171) in: *ānd* *hound*, *bāns* (ME. *bunsen*) to *bounce*, *drānd* (OE. *druncnian*) to *drown*.

§ 116. u has become iu in: *priu* (*prift*) *through*, *from*, *on account of*.

y.

§ 117. y (=the i-umlaut of u) has generally become i :

bizi *busy*, brig *bridge*, brim *brim*, brimstn *brimstone*, did *did*, didl (cp. OE. *dyderian*) *to cheat*, din *din*, dip *to dip*, dizi *dizzy*, fl to *fill*, fig (ME. *figge*, cp. OHG. *flukke* *able to fly*) *to fledge*, flit *to remove*, kiln *kiln*, ekin *akin*, kinl *to bring forth (of rabbits)*, kinlin *firewood*, kin *king*, kripl *cripple*, kitān *kitchen*, ig (OE. *hyge* *mind*) *mood, temper*, il *hill*, inš *inch*, ip *hip*, ipin *a cloth placed round the hips of children*, lift *to lift*, liu (O.Icel. *lyng*) *heather*, lisn *to listen*, mig *midge*, miln *mill*, nit *to knit*, pile *pillow*, pit *pit*, rig (OE. *hrycg*) *back*, rigin *ridge of a house*, sil *sill*, sin *sin*, kā-slip *cowslip*, snift *to sniff, scent*, stint *to stint*, tlik (OE. *olyce(e)an*, see N.E.D. sub *olitch*) *to seize, snatch, catch hold*, tlip *to clip*, trim *to trim*, pin *thin*.

§ 118. yht has become it : flit *flight*, frīt *fright*, rīt *wright*.

§ 119. y has become ī before ld : bīld *to build*, gīld *to gild*.

§ 120. y before a following r.

(1) ē : bēdn *burden*, bēl āt (OE. *byrlīan*) *to draw or pour out (drink to or for anyone)*, bēp *birth*, ēdl *hurdle*, fēst *first*, gēdl *girdle*, kēnl *kernel*, mēpe(r) *to murder*, mēki *mirky*, šēt *shirt*, tēd (cp. OE. *tyrdele*, *Stratmann*) *turd*, wēk *to work*, wēm *worm*.

(2) e : beri *to bury*, meri *merry*, sperinz (cp. OE. *spyrian*) *banns of marriage*, stē(r) *to stir*, weri *to worry*, fig-wet *figwort*.

§ 121. y has become u in : bluš *to blush*, bruslz *bristles*, bunl *bundle*, krutš *crutch*, muk *muck*, stubl *stubble*, šut *to shut*, šutl *shuttle*, trunl *trundle*.

2. The Long Vowels.

ā.

§ 122. The normal development of OE. ā in the W. dialect is *ue* :

brued *broad*, *buen* *bone*, *bue(r)* *boar*, *buet* *boat*, *bueþ* *both*, *druen* *drone*, *druev* (noun) *drove*, *due* *doe*, *duef* *dough*, *duefi* *cowardly*, *duel* *dole*, *fuem* *foam*, *gued* *goad*, *gruen* *to groan*, *gruep* *to grope*, *gruev* *grove*, *gue* *to go*, *e-gue* *ago*, *guen* *gone*, *gue(r)* *gore*, *guest* *ghost*, *guet* *goat*, *kruek* *to croak*, *lued* *load*, *burden*, *luef* *loaf*, *luen* *loan*, *eluen* *alone*, *luensm* *lonely*, *lueþ* *loath*, *lueð* *to loathe*, *muen* (OE. *mānan*, ME. *mānen*, *mānen*) *to moan*, *mue(r)* *more*, *muest* *most*, *nue* *no*, *nuen* *none*, *rued* *road*, *ruep* *rope*, *ruē(r)* *to roar*, *struek* *to stroke*, *struek* (OE. *strāc*) *half a bushel*, *stuen* *stone*, *sue* *so*, *suep* *soap*, *sue(r)* *sore*, *tlueþ* *cloth*, *tluez* *clothes*, *tlueð* *to clothe*, *tlueve(r)* *clover*, *tue* *toe*, *tued* *toad*, *tuekr* *token*, *tuen* (lit. *the one*) *one of two*, *ue* *who*, *uek* *oak*, *ueli* *holy*, *uel* *whole*, *uem* *home*, *uenli* *lonely*, *ue(r)* *oar*, *ue(r)* *hoar*, *ues(t)* (OE. *hās*) *hoarse*, *uets* *oats*, *ueþ* *oath*, *wue* *woe*.

§ 123. *āw* has become *oe* :

bloē *to blow*, *krōē* *crow*, *krōē* *to crow*, *mōē* *to mow*, *noē* *to know*, *sloē* *slow*, *snoē* *snow*, *soē* *to sow*, *þōē* *to thaw*, *proē* *to throw*, *oeðe(r)* *either*, *noeðe(r)* *neither*.

But we have *ou* in : *out* (OE. *āwiht*) *aught*, *nout* (OE. *nāwiht*) *naught*, *soul* (OE. *sāwol*) *soul*.

§ 124. *ā* has become *ou* in :

lou (O.Icel. *lāgr*) *low*, *ou* (OE. *āgan*) *to owe*, *out* (OE. *āhte*) *ought* ; but *oe* in : *oen* (OE. *āgen*) *own*.

§ 125. *ā* was shortened to *a* at an early period in : *as*, *aks* (OE. *āscian*, *ācsian*) *to ask*, *alide* (OE. *hālig-dæg*)

holiday, *lavrek* (OE. *lāwerce*, ME. *laveroc*) *lark*, *spatl* (OE. *spātl*) *spittle*. To *e* in *meš mash*, cp. § 59.

And to *o* in *sori* (OE. *sārig*) *sorry*. But this word has probably been influenced by *sore* (OE. *sorg*) *sorrow*.

§ 126. *ā* has become *u* in *ut hot*, *wun one*, *wuns once*.

§ 127. O.Norse *ei* (= OE. *ā*) has become *ee*: *feek* (O.Icel. *feikr*) *trick, deception*, *leek* (O.Icel. *leika*) *to play*, *week* (O.Icel. *veikr*) *weak*. It is not absolutely necessary to assume that these words are of Norse origin; they may be regularly developed from OE. *fācen*, *lācan*, *wāc* with early shortening of the *ā* before the following *k*, cp. words like *leitš leech* (§ 132), *teitš teach* (§ 138), which cannot be of Norse origin.

§ 128. *ā* has become *e* in the unaccented particles: *en an*, *e a*, *an*, *e(r) or*, *ne(r) nor*, *net not*.

§ 129. The following words remain unclassified: *poul pole*, probably an early borrowing from the lit. language; the same is probably the case with *rees race*, *swīp to sweep* (OE. *swāpan*, pret. *swēop*) with the vowel of the pret. transferred to the present, *tū two*.

Germanic *ǣ*.

§ 130. Germanic *ǣ* (= WS. *ǣ*, O.North. *ǣ*) has become *i* in: *grīdi greedy*, *īmin* (OE. *ǣfnung*, ME. *ǣfening*) *evening*, *nīdl needle*, *rīd to read*, *sīd seed*, *slīp to sleep*, *strīt street*, *šīp sheep*, *tšīz cheese*, *prīd thread*.

§ 131. It has become *ie* in:

brieþ breath, *brieš to breathe*, *dried to dread*, *fie(r) fear*, *e-fled afraid*, *iel eel*, *iernd errand*, *jie(r) year*, *miel meal*, *repast*, *swiel* (OE. *swālan*, O.Icel. *svāla*) *to gutter (of a candle)*, *šie(r) there*, *wiepm weapon*, *wie(r) where*, *wiez to wheeze*.

§ 132. Before **o(k)** it became shortened to **e**, and then underwent the same further development as old **e** in open syllables (§ 87): **leitǣ** *leech*, **speitǣ** *speech*.

§ 133. It has become **ee** in : **bleet** to *bleat*, **gree** *gray*, **ee(r)** *hair*, **weev** *wave*.

§ 134. It underwent early shortenings to **e** in : **bleōe(r)** *bladder*, **let** to *let*, **mede** *meadow*, **red** (OE. *rēdde*) *read*, **sed** (OE. *sāde*, older *sægde*, Sievers, OE. Gr. § 214, 3) *said*, **setede** (OE. *sāterdæg*) *Saturday*, **slept** *slept*, **sez** *sayest*, **says**, **šeped** *shepherd*, **šepste(r)** *starling*, **wet** *wet*.

§ 135. It has become **a** in : **blast** *blast*.

§ 136. It has become **i** in : **ridl** *riddle*, **sili** *silly*.

OE. **ǣ** (=i-umlaut of **ā**).

§ 137. The normal development of the i-umlaut of **ā** is **ie** :

briedþ *breadth*, **diel** *deal*, **dliem** *gleam*, **iel** to *heal*, **ielp** *health*, **iet** *heat*, **ieōn** *heathen*, **lied** to *lead*, **liede(r)** *tendon*, **lien** *lean*, **liet** *least*, **liēv** to *leave*, **mien** *mean*, **mien** to *mean*, *intend*, **rie(r)** to *rear*, **rieþ** *wreath*, **sie** *sea*, **siet** *seat*, **swiet** to *sweat*, **šiep** *sheath*, **tiez** to *tease*, **tlien** *c!ean*, **wiet** *wheat*.

§ 138. Before **o(k)** it became shortened to **e**, and then underwent the same further development as old **e** in open syllables (§ 87), cp. also § 132 : **bleitǣ** to *bleach*, **reik** to *reach*, **teitǣ** to *teach*.

§ 139. **ǣ** has also become **ei** in :

(1) **lein** to *lean*, **spreid** to *spread*.

(2) **kei** *key*, **nei** *neigh*.

140. **ǣht** has become out : **tout** (OE. *tāhte*) *taught*.

§ 141. *æ* has become *ee* in: *leedi lady*, *steex stairs*, *tlee clay*.

§ 142. It has become *oe* in: *noeðe(r) neither*, *oeðe(r) either*. These examples rather belong to § 123. See Sievers, OE. Gr. §§ 346, 348.

§ 143. It underwent early shortening to *e* in: *emti empty*, *fleš flesh*, *left* (pret. and pp.) *left*, *lent* (pret. and pp.) *lent* (*len* to *lend* has its vowel from the pret.) *les less*, *ment meant*.

§ 144. It was shortened at an early period to *a* in: *bad bad*, *fat fat*, *laðe(r) ladder*, *mad mad*, *madlin a bewildered or confused person*, *stupid fellow*, *rasl to wrestle*, *spat* (pret.) *spat*.

§ 145. It has become *i* in *ive(r) ever*, *ivri every*, *nive(r) never*.

§ 146. *oni* (OE. *ānig*) has been influenced by *moni* (OE. *manig*) *many*.

ē.

1. *ē* (=i-umlaut of *ō*).

§ 147. *ē*, the i-umlaut of *ō*, has become *i*: *blīd to bleed*, *brid to breed*, *dīm to deem*, *fīd to feed*, *fīl to feel*, *fīt feet*, *gīs geese*, *grīn green*, *grīt to greet*, *īd heed*, *īl heel*, *kīl* (OE. *cēlan*) *to cool*, *kīn keen*, *kīp to keep*, *kwīn queen*, *mīt to meet*, *sīk to seek*, *sīm to seem*, *sli sly*, *swit sweet*, *tīm* (O. Icel. *tōma*) *to pour out*, *tīp teeth*, *wīp to weep*.

§ 148. It was shortened early to *e* before consonant combinations in: *bled bled*, *bles to bless*, *bred bred*, *gezlin gosling*, *fed fed*, *felt* (pret.) *felt*, *kept kept*, *met met*, *tem* (pret. of *tīm* § 147) *poured out*, *tem-ful brimful*.

§ 149. The following forms are irregular: *britšex* (OE.

brēo) *breeches*, **weest** (OE. **wāste**) *waste*, **wieri** (OE. **wārig**) *weary*.

2. **ē** (=older **ie**, partly arising from the i-umlaut of **ēa**, **ēo**, and partly arising from *ecthlipsis*).

§ 150. This **ē** has also generally become **ī**: **dī** *to dye*, **dri** *dreary*, **litnin** *lightning*, **be-liv** *to believe*, **nīd** *need*, **sīn** *seen*, **sliv** *sleeve*, **stīl** *steel*, **stīpl** *steeple*, **šit** *sheet*, **tī** *to tie*, **siks-tīn** *sixteen*.

NOTE.—This **ē** has been shortened to **i** in: **rik** *reek*, **smoke**, **strip** *to strip*.

§ 151. It has become **ie** before a following **r** in: **ied** *heard*, **ie(r)** *to hear*, **nie(r)** (OHG. **nioro**) *kidney*, **stie(r)** *to steer*.

§ 152. **ē** has been shortened to **e** at an early period in: **nekst** *next*.

§ 153. It has become **ee** in: **ee** *hay*; and **ei** in: **eit** *height*.

3. Germanic **ē**.

§ 154. **let** (pret.) *let*, **ie(r)** *here*. Here may also be placed: **mīdles** (cp. OE. **mēd**, older **meord** *pay*, *reward*) *troublesome*, *tiresome*, *to no purpose*.

4. The OE. **ē** which arose from lengthening in monosyllables (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 121).

§ 155. This **ē** has become **ī** in the following accented forms (§ 350): **ī** *he*, **jī** *ye*, **mī** *me*, **šī** *thee*, **wī** *we*.

I.

§ 156. OE. **ī** has regularly become **ai**: **aidl** *idle*, **aim** (OE. **hrīm** ?) *hoarfrost*, **ain** *hind*, **ais** *ice*, **aivi** *ivy*, **baid** (OE. **bidan**) *to endure*, *put up with*, *wait*, *stay*, *remain*, *bait to*

bite, *braidl* *bridle*, *daik* *dike*, *dyke*, *dlaid* to *glide*, *draiv* to *drive*, *fail* *file*, *faiv* *five*, *graip* to *gripe*, *graim* (ME. *grim*) *soot* (on the kettle), *kraist* *Christ*, *laif* *life*, *laik* *like*, *laim* *lime*, *lain* *line*, *e-laiv* *alive*, *mai* (accented form) *my*, *mail* *mile*, *main* *mine*, *mait* *mite*, *naif* *knife*, *paik* *pike*, *pail* *pile*, *pain* to *pine*, *paip* *pipe*, *raid* to *ride*, *raip* *ripe*, *rait* to *write*, *raiv* (O. Icel. *rifa* to break) to *tear*, *rais* to *rise*, *said* *side*, *sail* (ME. *silen*) to *strain* through a sieve, *saip* (cp. MHG. *sifen*) to *ooze* or *drain* out slowly, *saið* *scythe*, *slaid* to *slide*, *slaim* *slime*, *slaip* to *take* away the skin or outside covering, *smait* to *smite*, *snaip* *snipe*, *straid* to *stride*, *straik* to *strike*, *swaim* to *climb* up a tree or pole, *swaip* (cp. MHG. *swifen*) to *sweep* off, *remove* hastily, *šain* to *shine*, *šait* *cacare*, *šaiv* (ME. *schive*) *slice*, *taid* *feast* time, *taidin* a present from the feast, *taik* (O. Icel. *tík* dog) a low fellow, *taim* time, *tait* (in the phrase: *es tait* as soon, comp. *taite(r)* sooner, rather, ME. *tīt*, O. Icel. masc. *tīðr*, neut. *titt*) soon, *twain* *twine*, *twais* *twice*, *ðai* (accented form) *thy*, *ðain* *thine*, *praiv* to *thrive*, *waid* *wide*, *waif* *wife*, *wail* a while, time, *wain* *wine*, *waip* to *wipe*, *wait* *white*, *waiz* *wise*, *fraide* *Friday*.

§ 157. *i* before *a* following *r*: *aïen* *iron*, *spaie(r)* *spire*, *waie(r)* *wire*.

§ 158. Old *i* appears as *ī* in: *sī* to *sigh* (§ 318, *b*), *skriik* (O. Low Germ. *scricōn*, Swed. *skrika*) to *shriek*. And possibly in *sti* (OE. *stīg*, OHG. *stiga*) *ladder*, but see § 94.

§ 159. *īw* has become *iu*: *spiu* (OE. *spīwan*) to *spew*, *tiuzde* (OE. *tīwesdæg*) *Tuesday*.

§ 160. *ī* underwent early shortening to *i* in: *bi* (unaccented form) *by*, *dwinl* to *dwindle*, *fift* *fifth*, *fifti* *fifty*, *fipms* *fivepence*, *linin* *linen*, *linsīd* *linseed*, *stif* *stiff*, *wimin* *women*, *midif* *midwife*, *wizdm* *wisdom*.

§ 161. *ri* has become *ē* through metathesis in: *kēsmes* *Christmas*, *kēsan* to *christen*.

§ 162. *i* has become *u* in: *wumn* *woman*; *ie* in: *sniēk* to *sneak*; *e* in: *sterep* *stirrup*.

ō.

§ 163. The normal development of *ō* is *ui*: *bluid* *blood*, *bruid* *brood*, *buin* *boon*, *buit* to *boot*, *buiŋ* *booth*, *buism* *bosom*, *duin* *done*, *fluid* *flood*, *fuid* *food*, *fruit* *foot*, *guid* *good*, *guis* *goose*, *kruidl* to *shrink* or *cower with cold*, *fear* or *pain*, *kuil* *cool*, *muid* *mood*, *muild* *confusion*, *bad temper*, *muin* *moon*, *nuin* *noon*, *pruiv* (OE. *prōfian* from Lat. *probāre*) to *prove*, *ruid* *rood*, *ruif* *roof*, *ruit* *root*, *skuil* *school*, *smuiŋ* *smooth*, *spuin* *spoon*, *stuid* *stood*, *stuil* *stool*, *suin* *soon*, *suit* *soot*, *tuil* *tool*, *tuip* *tooth*, *šuin* *shoes*, *uid* *hood*, *uif* *hoof*, *uin* (ME. *hōnen*) to *harass*, *treat badly*.

§ 164. *ō* has become *iu* before *k*, *m*, and when the vowel has come to stand finally in the mod. dialect.

(a) Before *k*: *briuk* *brook*, *iuk* *hook*, *kriuk* *crook*, *liuk* to *look*, *niuk* *nook*, *riuk* *rook*, *šriuk* *shook*, *tiuk* *took*.

būk *book*, and *kūk* *cook* have been borrowed from the literary language.

(b) Before *m*: *blium* *bloom*, *brium* *broom*, *dlium* *gloom*, *dium* *doom*, *gium* *gum*, *lium* *loom*.

(c) When final in the mod. dialect: *biu* *bough*, *diu* to *do*, *driu* *drew*, *iniu* (plural) *enough*, *pliu* *plough*, *slu* *slew*, *tiu* *too*.

šū *shoe* has been borrowed from the literary language, cp. the pl. form *šuin* § 163. *ō* appears as *i* in *inif* (sing.) *enough*.

§ 165. *ō* has become *ue* before *r*: *dlue(r)* (ME. *glören*) to stare, *flue(r)* floor, *mue(r)* moor.

§ 166. *ōw* has become *ou*: *dlou* to glow, *flou* to flow, *grou* to grow, *stou* to stow.

§ 167. *ōht* became *oht* already in OE. (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 125), and has become *out* in the W. dialect, cp. § 101: *brout* brought, *sout* sought, *pout* thought.

§ 168. *ō* has become *ou* in: *skoup* scoop.

§ 169. Shortenings of old *ō*.

(a) To *o*: *blosm* blossom, *foste(r)* foster, *foðe(r)* fodder, *kom* (OE. *cōm*) came, soft *soft*, *šod* shod, *tof* tough.

(b) To *u*: *bruðe(r)* brother, *dluv* glove, *duz* dost, does, *munde* Monday, *munþ* month, *muðe(r)* mother, *sluf* (OE. *slōg*) slough, *tuðe(r)* the other, *uðe(r)* other.

§ 170. *ō* has become *e* in *wednzde* (OE. *wōdnes-dæg*) Wednesday.

ū.

§ 171. *ū* has generally become *ā*: *ā* how, *āl* owl, *āmive(r)* however, *ās* house, *āt* out, *bā* to bow, *bān* (O. Icel. *būenn*, lit. bound; generally used in the sense of going, as *wie(r)* to *bān* ? where art thou going? *am bān dān tloin* I am going down the lane), *brā* brow, *brān* brown, *bāt* (OE. *būtan*, *be-ūtan*) without, *e-bāt* about, *dān* down, *dāst* dust, *dlāmi* (not the same word as gloomy which is *dliumi* § 164) sad, downcast, *drāzi* drowsy, *fāl* foul, ugly, *kā* cow, *krād* crowd, *lād* loud, *lās* louse, *mās* mouse, *māþ* mouth, *nā* now, *rām* room, *rāst* rust, *prād* proud, *sāk* to suck, *sāþ* south, *slām* (OE. *slūma*) slumber, *sprāt* (cp. ME. *sprūte*, M. Low Germ. *sprūte*) to sprout, *šrād* shroud, *tān* town,

tlād cloud, tlāt clout, trāst (ME. *trūsten*) *to trust*, *ṡā* (accented form) *thou, pāsn thousand*.

§ 172. *ū* has become *āe* before a following *r*: *āe(r)* (accented form) *our, kāe(r) dān* (ME. *couren*, Swed. *kūra to cower*) *to bend down, sit down, sāe(r) sour, šāe(r) shower*.

But we have *ē* in *pēzde Thursday*.

§ 173. *doen down, feathers*, seems to have been borrowed from the literary language.

§ 174. *ū* was shortened to *u* at an early period in: *busk* (ME. *busken* from O. Icel. *būask to get oneself ready*) *to go about from place to place singing and playing for money, druft drought, dūv dové, fus fuss, kud* (accented form) *could, plum plum, ruf rough, uni-sukl honeysuckle, sup to drink, sup, šuv to shove, pum thumb, ulet owl, up up, uṡe(r) udder, uz* (accented form) *us, uzbn husband*.

It has been weakened to *e* in the unaccented particle *bed but*.

ȳ.

§ 175. *ȳ*, the i-umlaut of *ū*, has become *ai*: *aid hide, skin, aiv hive, braid bride, brain brine, drai dry, draip to drip, daiv to dive, kait kite, lais lice, mais mice, praid pride, skai sky*.

§ 176. It has become *aie* before a following *r*: *aie(r)* *to hire, faie(r) fire, maie(r) mire*.

§ 177. It underwent early shortening to *i* in: *flp filth, idn* (pp. from which was formed a new present *id to hide*), *litl little, lits* (retained only in the game of *lits en gēts lit. littles and greats*, a game played by boys with brass buttons, clog clasps, or small pieces of brass of any kind. Two *lits*

have the value of one *gēt*; cp. P. B. Beitr. ix. p. 365-7).
piml thimble, wiś to wish.

§ 178. *ȳ* (?) has become *u* in *prust to thrust*.

3. The Diphthongs.

ēa.

§ 179. OE. *ēa* has generally become *iē*: *biem beam*, *bien bean*, *biet to beat*, *bried bread*, *died dead*, *dief deaf*, *diep death*, *driem dream*, *e-gien again, against*, *ied head*, *iep heap*, *iē(r) ear*, *iest east*, *ieste(r) Easter*, *lied lead*, *lief leaf*, *be-lief belief*, *niē(r) near*, *pie-kok peacock*, *siem seam*, *stiem steam*, *stiep steep*, *strie* (WS. *strēa*, O. North. *strē*, Sievers, OE. Gr. § 250, note 2) *straw*, *striem stream*, *šief sheaf*, *tiem team*, *tšiep cheap*, *priep* (OE. *prēapian to rebuke*) *to contradict*, *prietn to threaten*.

§ 180. *ēaw* has become *eu*: *deu dew*, *eu to hew*, *fēu* (OE. *fēawe*) *few*, *šeu to show*, *teu* (OE. *tēawian*) *to work zealously*.

But we have *oe* in *roe* (OE. *hrēaw*) *raw*; which presupposes a form *hrāw* (§ 123).

§ 181. It has become *i* in: *i* (plural *in*) *eye*, *tšik cheek*. The latter word has probably been borrowed from the literary language.

§ 182. It has become *ei* in: *ei* (OE. *hēah*) *high*, *nei* (OE. *nēah*) *nigh, near*. The ME. forms *heh* and *neh* would regularly become diphthongized to *ei*, see § 87.

§ 183. It has become *ee* in: *flee* (OE. *fīean*, Skeat, Etym. Dict. p. 211) *to skin*, *neebe(r) neighbour*.

§ 184. O. Norse *au* has become *ou* in : *loup* (O. Icel. *hlaupa*) to *leap, jump*, *lous* (O. Icel. *lauss*) *loose*; and *oe* in : *goem* (O. Icel. *gaum*) *heed, care, attention*, *goemles* *silly, stupid*, *roet* (O. Icel. *rauta* to *roar*) to *bray*.

§ 185. *ēa* has become *ē* through absorption of *r* in : *gēt* *great*.

§ 186. Shortenings of *ēa* :

- (a) To *e* in : *eſe(r)* *heifer*, *læk* *leek*, *red* *red*.
- (b) To *a* in : *laðe(r)* *lather*, *tšap* *chap*.

eo.

§ 187. OE. *eo* has generally become *i* : *bī* *bee*, *bī* (accented form) to *be*, *bīn* *been*, *dīp* *deep*, *dli* *glee*, *fiſd* *fiend*, *fi* to *fly*, *fi* *fly*, *fiſ* *fleece*, *fri* *free*, *friſ* to *freeze*, *kriþ* to *creep*, *li* to *lie*, *liſ* (OE. *lēof*) *soon*, *liſe(r)* *sooner, rather*, *lit* a *light*, *nī* *knee*, *nīſ* (O. Icel. *hniōsa*) to *sneeze*, *rīd* *reed*, *rīl* *reel*, *priſt* *priest*, *ſī* to *see*, *ſið* to *seethe*, *ſniſ* to *sneeze*, *tliv* to *cleave*, *tri* *tree*, *be-twīn* *between*, *þi* *thigh*, *þiſ* *thief*, *þri* *three*, *wīd* *weed*, *wīl* *wheel*.

But we have *tšiuſ* to *choose* (§ 366).

§ 188. It has become *ie* before *a* following *r* : *bie(r)* *beer*, *die(r)* *dear*, *drieri* *dreary*.

§ 189. Before *r* + consonant it became shortened to *e* already in ME., and then had the same further development as old *e* before *r* + consonant (§ 87) : *dālin* (OE. *dēorling*, ME. *derrling*) *darling*, *fādin* (OE. *fēorðung*, ME. *ferthing*) *farthing*.

§ 190. *ēow* has become *iu* : *bliu* *blew*, *briu* to *brew*, *griu* *grew*, *jiuþ* *youth*, *kriu* *crew*, *niu* *new*, *niu* *knew*, *riu* to

rue, *snīu* (§ 377) *it snowed*, *tliu clew*, *triu true*, *triup truth*, *siu sowed*, *priu threw*.

But in the following words we have *eu* which points to an old *ēaw* (§ 180): *eu yew*, *seu to sew*, *tāeu to chew*. We have *oue* in: *foue(r)* (OE. *fōwer*, but ME. *fōwer*, which would regularly become *foue(r)* in the dialect, § 166) *four*, *fouet* (OE. *fōwerða*) *fourth*, *fouetin* (OE. *fōwertāne*) *fourteen*. And *āe* in: *jāe(r)* (accented form) *your*. This last word has been influenced by *āe(r)* *our*, § 172.

§ 191. The following two words remain unclassified: *šū* (accented form) *she*, *šuit to shoot*.

§ 192. Early shortenings of *ēo*:

(a) To *e* in: *breſt breast*, *fel* (pret.) *fell*, *frend friend*, *step-faṭe(r)* *step-father*. Anglian *ēo* (= WS. *ie*) has been shortened to *e* in: *depp depth*, *ten ten*.

(b) To *o* in: *foṭi forty*, *foṭnit fortnight*.

(c) To *i* in: *diṽl devil*, *sik sick*, *e tūpri* lit. *a two* (or) *three, a few*.

(d) To *e* in: *sə ṭe* lit. *see thou, look!* *prepms threepence*.

Elision of *e*.

§ 193. The *e* is elided in the diphthongs and triphthongs *ee*, *ie*, *oe*, *ue*, *āe*, *aie*, *iue*, *oue*, when they occur finally and the next word begins with a vowel; thus *gue* but *gu uem go home*, *me ai may I*, but *mee wi* (§ 393), *noe* but *a no im I know him*, and similarly for the others.

CHAPTER IV.

THE FRENCH ELEMENT.

IN the following treatment of the French element in the W. dialect, the present pronunciation of literary English has, in most cases, been taken as the starting point. The transcription of the lit. English vowel sounds is based on that given in Sweet's *Primer of Spoken English*, pp. 7-8, and is as follows:—

ʊ	as in	just, dozen, double.
ā	„	grant, art, master.
ai	„	fine, pie, try.
au	„	doubt, powder.
æ	„	value, rat.
e	„	debt, measure.
ei	„	bacon, bailiff, pay.
ee	„	pair, chair.
ē	„	furnish, journey.
i	„	dinner, pity.
ij	„	beak, secret, beef, grief.
ie	„	fierce, clear.
o	„	jolly, profit.
oi	„	boil, poison.
ou	„	roast, notice.

ō	„	pork, daub, false.
u	„	put, butcher.
uw	„	fruit, blue.
ue	„	sure, poor.

§ 194. Lit. Engl. æ (written a) appears as a : *abit habit*, *aktli actually*, *ali aisle, alley*, *arend* (ME. *araine*, O. Fr. *araigne*) *spider*, *avek havoc*, *baril barrel*, *damidž damage*, *faks facts*, *galek* (O. Fr. *gale*) *lefthand*, *galep to gallop*, *gain gallon*, *garit garret*, *gran-fače(r)*, *gram-fače(r)* *grand-father*, *kap cap*, *kapil* (Fr. *capel a little hat*, Cotgr.) *a piece of leather sewn over a hole in a boot or shoe*, *karit carrot*, *lamp lamp*, *mane(r) manner*, *map* (see Skeat, Etym. Dict. sub *mop*) *a mop*, *mare to match a pattern*, *natrel (natre-bl)* *natural*, *pantri pantry*, *ratn* (O. Fr. *raton*) *rat*, *salit salad*, *skafi scaffold*, *skafin scaffolding*, *stati statue*, *tali to agree, be right*, *te liv tali to live together without being married*, *tšapil chapel*, *vali valley*, *vale value*.

§ 195. Lit. Engl. has ā where the W. dial. has a in : *basted bastard*, *branš branch*, *grant to grant*, *paste(r)* *pasture*, *plant plant*.

But ee in : *bees bass*, *leerem alarum*, *meeste(r)* *master*, *pleeste(r)* *plaster*.

§ 196. Lit. Engl. has ei (written a), but W. dial. a in : *apren apron*, *stapl staple*.

But we have *moendž mange*.

§ 197. a has become e before a following g, n, š, cp. § 59 :

dregu dragon.

blenk blank, *blenkit blanket*, *kenke(r)* (ME. *cancren*) *to corrode*, *lenwidž language*, *plenk plank*, *renk rank*.

bešfi bashful, *fešn fashion*, *pešn passion*, *seš sash*.

§ 198. *al* has become *oe* in the combinations *lk*, *lm*, *ll*, cp. § 62.

goeki (but *galek* § 326) *left handed*, *boem balm*, *oeminak almanac*, *oemend almond*, *boel ball*.

§ 199. *al* in the combination *ld* has become *ou*, cp. § 64: *skoud to scald*.

The same sound also occurs in *fout* (ME. *faute*) *fault*.

§ 200. *a* has become *o* before a following *n* in: *dons dance*, *ont aunt*, *trons trance*, *tšons chance*, *tšont chant*.

§ 201. *a* has become *e* in: *rediš radish*.

§ 202. *a* has been retained where in the lit. language it has become *o* through the influence of the preceding *w* in: *kwaleti quality*, *kwari stone-quarry*, *warend to warrant*, *walep* (cp. Fr. *galoper to curry*, use *rudely*, Cotgr.) *to beat*, *flog*.

§ 203. *ar* in the combination *r* + consonant has become *ee*, which shows that *ar* in this combination was pronounced differently in Engl. and Fr. words in the ME. period; cp. § 61.

beebe(r) *barber*, *beedž barge*, *beegɔ bargain*, *beete(r)* *to barter*, *deet to dart*, *eet art, skill*, *geed guard*, *geedn garden*, *geete(r)* *garter*, *keed card*, *keekes* (Fr. *carquasse*, Cotgr.) *body, carcase*, *kweet quart*, *kweete(r)* *quarter*, *peedn pardon*, *peel parcel*, *peet part*, *peetne(r)* *partner*, *skeelet scarlet*, *tšeedž charge*.

§ 204. Lit. Engl. *ei* (written *a*, *ai* (*ay*), *ei*) appears in the W. dial. as *ee*: *beekɔ bacon*, *beel bale*, *beeli* (*bum-beeli*, cp. O. Fr. *baili*) *bailiff*, *beet to abate*, *bleem blame*, *bree* (ME. *braiin*, O. Fr. *breier*) *to beat, pound*, *deendže(r)* *danger*, *deenti dainty*, *deet date*, *deevi affidavit*, *eebl able*, *eedž age*, *eem to aim, intend*, *eenšn ancient*, *feed fade*, *feel*

to fail, **feent** to faint, **fees** face, **feep** faith, **feeve(r)** to favour, resemble in appearance or manners, **fleem** flame, **gee** gay, **ingeedž** to engage, **greens** (pl.) malt which has been used in brewing beer, **grees** grace, **greet** grate, **keedž** cage, **kees** case, **lees** lace, **meesn** mason, **neete(r)** nature, **pee** pay, **peedž** page, **peel** pale, **peen** pain, **peen** pane of glass, **peent** paint, **pees** pace, **peest** (but **pasti** pasty) paste, **pleen** plain, **plees** place, **pleet** plate, **pree** (but **pre-še** (I) pray thee) to pray, **preet** to prate, babble, **preez** to praise, **reedž** rage, **reet** rate, **seef** safe, **seekrid** sacred, **seem** (often called **swainseem**, Ancren Riwle seim, OE. **seime** adipe, Ps. lxii. 6, E. E. T. S. No. 92, from O. Fr. **sain**) lard, **seent** (but before names **sant**) saint, **seev** to save, **skeels** scales, **steebl** stable, **streendž** strange, **teebl** table, **teele(r)**, **teelje(r)** tailor, **teest** taste, **tleem** to claim, **treel** (Fr. **trailler**) to drag, **treen** train, **tšeef** to chafe, **tšeeme(r)** chamber, **tšeendž** change, **veen** vein, **weet** to wait.

NOTE.—contrary is **kontréeri**.

§ 205. Before a simple **r** we have the same development as the lit. language: **pee(r)** pair, **pee(r)** to peel, **tše(r)** chair.

e.

§ 206. **e** (written **e**, **ea**) in the lit. language has generally remained in the W. dialect: **bezl** to embezzle, **demek** (from epidemic) potato disease, **demekt** diseased (of potatoes), **det** debt, **dželes** jealous, **dželi** jelly, **e-semł** to assemble, **fend** to provide for oneself, **fent** remnant of a piece of cloth, **fexn** pheasant, **ges** to guess, **lete(r)** letter, **letis** lettuce, **mel** (Fr. mail) mallet, **mel** (ME. mellen, medlen, O.Fr. medler) to meddle, **mend** to mend, **meze(r)** measure, **pleze(r)** pleasure, **prentis** apprentice, **sens** sense, **ses** assessment, tax, **spekteklz**

spectacles, *treml* to *tremble*, *treze(r)* *treasure*, *vente(r)* to *venture*, *vesl* *vessel*.

But *fliem phlegm*, *sienne senna*.

§ 207. *e* has become *ä* before a following consonant : *konsän* *concern*, *päsn* *parson*, *sädén* *sergeant*, *sämen* *sermon*, *sävnt* *servant*, *sävis* *service*, *tläk* *clerk*, *väment* *vermin*, *väniš* *varnish*.

In the following two words we have *a* : *arend* (O.Fr. *errant*) *notoriously bad*, *sare* (rarely *säv*) to *serve*. On *sare* see Behrens, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der französischen Sprache in England*, p. 91. *ie* in : *ieb* *herb*, and *e* in : *tšeri* *cherry*.

§ 208. *e* has become *a* before a following *r* in *tarie(r)* (M.E. *terrere*) *terrier dog*, *vari* *very*.

But *pie(r)* *pear*.

§ 209. *e* has become *i* before a following nasal in : *indšói* to *enjoy*, *indén* *engine*, *ingeedš* to *engage*, *ink* *ink*, *lints* *lentils*, *simetri* *cemetery*, *šimi* *chemise*.

tribl *treble* (in music) from contamination with *triple*, and *pribl* *threefold* from contamination with *pri*.

§ 210. *e* has become *a* in *saleri* *celery*, cp. *sallary* sub *celery* in N.E.D.

i.

§ 211. *i* has generally remained in the W. dialect : *dine(r)* *dinner*, *dizml* *dismal*, *finiš* to *finish*, *gimlek* (this word has now almost gone out of use, its place being taken by *gimlit*) *gimlet*, *gizn* to *choke*, *gizn* (Fr. *guisern*, Cotgr. sub *gesier*) *gizzard*, *konsiše(r)* to *consider*, *limit* *limit*, *list* *list*, *list* to *enlist*, *live(r)* to *deliver*, *ministe(r)* *minister*, *mins* *mince*, *mistšif* *mischievous*, *pidén* *pigeon*, *pik* *pickaxe*,

pinien opinion, piti pity, rive(r) river, sinl single, sišes scissors, skripte(r) scripture, tift (cp. ME. tiffen from O. Fr. tiffer to adorn) condition, state, order, tšimli chimney, twilt quilt.

§ 212. *i* has become *e* in: *lenit linnet, rebit rivet, redžeste(r) to register, rens to rinse.*

§ 213. *i* has become *e* in *sperit spirit*; and *a* in *krakit cricket (game).*

O.

§ 214. Lit. Engl. short *o* = W. dial. *o*: *boni nice, pretty, džoli jolly, džosl to jostle, kole(r) collar, kotn cotton, lodž to lodge, mot, moti (French motte, Cotgr., edit. 1673) a mark at quoits, obstakl obstacle, oke-daik (Fr. oker Cotgr.) small stream of iron-water, one(r) honour, rok rock, poridž porridge, posnit (O. Fr. poçonet) saucepan, pot pot, profit profit, sođe(r) solder.*

§ 215. *o* has become *u* in: *nuvl novel, nuvis novice.*

§ 216. Lit. Engl. *oi* = W. dial. *oi*: *boil to boil, džoi joy, džoint joint, e-noi to annoy, koit quoit, coit, loin loin, moist moist, moiste(r) moisture, nois noise, oil oil, ointment ointment, oiste(r) oyster, point point, poizen poison, soil soil, ground, spoil to spoil, tšois choice, vois voice, voiđe(r) large clothes' basket.*

§ 217. Lit. Engl. *ou* (written *oa*) = W. dial. *o* in: *gol (only used in the game of lits en gšts § 177, O. Fr. gaul) goal, rost to roast.*

§ 218. Lit. Engl. *ou* (written, *o, oo, oa*) = W. dial. *ue* in: *bruetš brooch, kuetš coach, nuebl noble, nuetis notice, pueni pony, puest post, puezi nosegay, rueb robe, rueg rogue, tluək cloak.*

§ 219. Lit. Engl. *ou* (written *o*, *oa*) = W. dial. *oi* in: *broitš* to *broach*, *doit* to *dote*, *koit* *coat*, *loitš* *loach*, *tlois* *close*, *narrow*, *tloiz* to *close*, *toist* to *toast*.

§ 220. Lit. Engl. *ou* (written *o*, *oa*, *ou*, *ow*) = W. dial. *ou* in: *boul* *bowl*, *koul* (O. Fr. *coillir*) to *rake*, *moud* *mould*, *model*, *poutri* *poultry*, *poutš* to *poach*, *roul* to *roll*, *soudžē(r)* *soldier*.

But we have *pültis* *poultice*.

NOTE.—The first element of the W. diphthong is not the *o* in *not*. See § 7.

§ 221. Lit. Engl. *uw* (written *oo*) = W. dial. *ui*: *buit* *boot*, *fuil* *fool*, *gruin* (ME. *groin*, O. Fr. *groing*) *snout of a pig*.

§ 222. Lit. Engl. *ue* (written *oor*) = W. dial. *ue*: *pue(r)* *poor*, *pueli* *poorly*, *ill*.

§ 223. Lit. Engl. long open *ō* sound (written *or* before a following consonant) = W. dial. *ue* in: *fuedž* *forge*, *fues* *force*, *kued* *cord*, *puek* *pork*, *puešn* *portion*, *pue(r)* *porter*.

But we have *foefit* to *forfeit*, *foem* *form*, *foetn* *fortune*, *koene(r)* *corner*, *oeŕe(r)* *order*.

§ 224. *ue* occurs before single *r* in *dlueri* *glory*, *stueri* *story*. And *e* in *ferin* *foreign*.

§ 225. Lit. Engl. long open *ō* (written *au*, *aw*) = W. dial. *oe* in: *doeb* (ME. *daubin*, O. Fr. *dauber*) to *daub*, *smear*, *džoem* (Fr. *jaumbe*, Cotgr.) *the side post of a door or chimney piece*, *džoenes* *jaundice*, *froed* *fraud*, *koese* *causeway*, *poe* *paw*, *poez* (O. Fr. *poulser*, *posser*) to *kick*, *soes* *sauce*.

But we have short *o* in *be-kos*, *e-kos*, *kes* *because*, *fols* *false*; in reference to a child, implying that it is shrewd and witty beyond its years.

u.

§ 226. Lit. Engl. *u* (written *u*, *o*, *ou*) = W. dial. *u* : *bukit* *bucket*, *baldš* *to bulge*, *butn* *button*, *bused* (O. Fr. *busart*) *butterfly*, *dlutn* *glutton*, *dbl* *double*, *duzn* *dozen*, *dšudš* *judge*, *dšust* *just*, *frunt* *front*, *gruml* *to grumble*, *gulit* *gullet*, *channel for water*, *guta(r)* *gutter*, *gual* *to swallow greedily*, *krust* *crust*, *kraš* *to crush*, *kula(r)* *colour*, *kumfet* *comfort*, *kumpni* *company*, *kuntri* *country*, *kupl* *couple*, *kusted* *custard*, *kustm* *custom*, *kuve(r)* *to cover*, *kusin*, *kuxn* *cousin*, *muni* (a commoner word is *bras*) *money*, *mudril* *mongrel*, *musted* *mustard*, *mutn* *mutton*, *muzl* *muzzle*, *nume(r)* *number*, *plume(r)* *plumber*, *pulp* *pulp*, *rikuve(r)* *to recover*, *rubiš* *rubbish*, *sudn* *sudden*, *sufe(r)* *to suffer*, *sumen* *to summon*, *supe(r)* *supper*, *stuf* *stuff*, *trubl* *trouble*, *trupk* *trunk*, *tšuk* *to throw*, *pitch*, *tun* *tun*, *tutš* *to touch*, *uml* *humble*, *unien* *onion*, *uokl* *uncle*.

But we have *foisti* *fusty*.

§ 227. Lit. Engl. *u* (written *u*, and mostly occurring after labials) = W. dial. *u* : *bušl* *bushel*, *butše(r)* *butcher*, *bulit* *bullet*, *puli* *pulley*, *pulit* *pullet*, *puš* *to push*, *put* *to put*.

But we have *siuge(r)* *sugar*, see § 310, 1; *pulpit* *pulpit*.

§ 228. Lit. Engl. *š* (written *ur*, *our* before a following consonant) = W. dial. *š*, see § 113 *a*: *bšl* (ME. *burle*) *to pick out small pieces of straw, etc. from flannel or cloth*, *distšb* *to disturb*, *dššni* *journey*, *fšniš* *to furnish*, *fšnite(r)* *furniture*, *kšn* *currant*, *nšs* *nurse*, *pšs* *purse*, *tšn* *to turn*, *tšnep* *turnip*, *št* *to hurt*.

ai.

§ 229. Lit. Engl. ai (written i, ie, y) = W. dial. ai: *ed-vaiz* *advice*, *ed-vaiz* *to advise*, *e-plai* *to apply*, *fain* *fine*, *frai* *to fry*, *kontráiv* *to contrive*, *krai* *cry*, *nais* *nice*, *pai* *pie*, *paint* *pint*, *prais* *price*, *praiz* *to lift with a lever*, *rais* *rice*, *sailm* *asylum*, *sain* *sign*, *saizez* *assizes*, *straiv* *to strive*, *tais* *to entice*, *traí* *to try*, *traifl* *trifle*.

But *táiene* *china ware*.

ai also occurs in: *džais* (O. Fr. *giste*) *joist*, *paik* *to pick*, *select*.

e-blidž (pp. *e-blitžt*) *to oblige*, and *leelek* *lilac*, still remain to be explained.

§ 230. Lit. Engl. *aie* = W. dial. *aie*: *dizaie(r)* *desire*, *kwaíet* *quiet*, *raiet* *riot*, *umpaie(r)* *umpire*, *vaiélet* *violet*.

ij.

§ 231. Lit. Engl. ij (written ea, ei, e, ee, ie) appears in the W. dial. as ie in: *biek* *beak*, *biest* *beast*, but *bies* *cows*, *disiet* *deceit*, *disiev* *to deceive*, *flebl* *feeble*, *flet* *feat*, *flest* *feast*, *fieto(r)* *feature*, *gries* *grease*, *iege(r)* *eager*, *iegl* *eagle*, *iekwl* *equal*, *iez* *ease*, *nies* *niece*, *niet* *neat*, *tidy*, *piel* *to appeal*, *pies* *peace*, *plied* *to plead*, *pliez* *to please*, *riel* *real*, *riezn* *reason*, *risiet* *receipt*, *recipe*, *risiev* *to receive*, *siekrit* *secret*, *sies* *to cease*, *siezn* *season*, *tie* *tea*, *triet* *treat*, *trietl* *treacle*, *tšiet* *to cheat*, *viel* *veal*.

§ 232. Lit. Engl. ij = W. dial. *i* in: *bíf* *beef*, *e-grí* *to agree*, *gríf* *grief*, *píp* (pp. *pept*) *to peep*, *pīs* *piece*.

§ 233. Lit. Engl. *ie* = W. dial. *ie* in: *fies* *fierce*, *tlie(r)* *clear*.

§ 234. Lit. Engl. ij W. dial. *ei* in: *dein* *dean*, *preitš* *to preach*.

ai in : *bastail* (Fr. *bastille*) *workhouse, union*.
 ee in : *konseet conceit*.
 i in : *pil to peel, pilinz the peels of potatoes, etc.*
 e in : *mezls measles*.

au.

§ 235. Lit. Engl. au (written ou, ow) appears in the W. dial as ā : *āl to howl, āns ounce, bānti bounty, dāt doubt, e-kānt account, e-lā, lā to allow, e-mānt amount, frān to frown, gān gown, gāt gout, kānsl to counsel, kānt to count, kātš couch, krān crown, lāns an allowance of refreshment or money, mānt to mount, māt* (Lat. *mūtāre*) *to moult, pāče(r) powder, rānd round, sānd sound, noise, stāt stout, tă-il* (also *tail*) *towel, trā-il trowel, trāns to beat, flog, vā vow*.

au appears as ū in : *trūsez trousers*.

§ 236. Lit. Engl. aue = W. dial. āe : *āe(r) hour, divāe(r) to devour, flāe(r) flower, flour, pāe(r) power, tăe(r) tower*.

juw.

§ 237. Lit. Engl. juw (written eau, ue, u, ui, ew, iew) is ū in the W. dialect : *biuti beauty, diu due, diuti duty, fluil fuel, flute(r) future, ius use, iuneti unity, iunien union, iusfi useful, iusles useless, iuz to use, miul mule, flonkey, miuzik music, piu pew, pius puce colour, rifiuz to refuse, siut suit, stiupid stupid, viu view*.

But we have ā in : *kākume(r) cucumber*.

juə.

§ 238. Lit. Engl. juə (written ure) = W. dial. ūe : *kiue(r) cure, meniue(r) manure, piue(r) pure*.

uw.

§ 239. Lit. Engl. **uw** (written **ue**, **ui**, **u**, and mostly occurring after **l**, **r**, **s**) is **fu** in the W. dialect: **bliu** *blue*, **bliuz** (pl.) *delirium tremens*, **fliu** *flue*, **fliut** *flute*, **seliut** *to salute*.

friut *fruit*, **griuil** *gruel*, **rikriut** *to recruit*, **riubub** *rhubarb*, **riul** *rule*, **riume(r)** *rumour*, **riuin** *ruin*.

siu *to sue*, **siuit** *suet*.

ue.

§ 240. Lit. Engl. **ue** = W. dial. **ie**: **sue(r)** *sure*, **siueli** *surely*, **unsue(r)** *uncertain*.

CHAPTER V.

VOWELS IN UNACCENTED SYLLABLES.

§ 241. Diphthongs and short and long vowels in unaccented syllables have regularly been weakened to *e*, *i*, or the vowel has disappeared altogether. In the latter case, when an *l*, *m*, *n* followed, it has become vocalic.

1. *e*.

§ 242. *a*. In initial syllables followed by the principal accent:

befue(r) *before*, *begin* to *begin*, and similarly in all other words containing this prefix ; *fegetn* (pp.) *forgot*, *ebāt* (also *bāt*) *about*, *without*, *ebūn* *above*, *efied* *afraid*, *efued* to *afford*, *efue(r)* *before*, *egeet* *in action*, *at work*, *egien* *again*, *against*, *egrī* to *agree*, *egue* *ago*, *ekin* *akin*, *ekos* (also *kos*) *because*, *elaiv* *alive*, *eluen* *alone*, *emer* *among*, *enent* *opposite*, *enoi* to *annoy*, *eplai* to *apply*, *eseml* to *assemble*, *estied* *instead*, *ewee* *away*, *meniue(r)* *manure*, *seliut* *salute*, *te-moen* *to-morrow*.

But we have *edikéet* to *educate*, *ekuedinlái* *accordingly*, *kontréeri* *contrary*, *redžéste(r)* to *register*, *siueli* *surely*, *spektéklz* *spectacles*.

§ 243. *b.* In syllables preceded by the principal accent :

basted *bastard*, *baleks* *testiculi*, *bulek* *bullock*, *buzed* *butterfly*, *dželes* *jealous*, *džoenes* *jaundice*, *figwet* *figwort*, *galep* *to gallop*, *gimlek* *gimlet*, *kšemes* *Christmas*, *kolep* *slice of bacon*, *koese* *causeway*, *kubed* *cupboard*, *kusted* *custard*, *lavrek* *lark*, *leelek* *lilac*, *loped* *clotted*, *covered* *with dirt*, *mare* *to match a pattern*, *musted* *mustard*, *otšed* *orchard*, *omest* *almost*, *oles* *always*, *sakles* *silly*, *foolish*, *sare* *to serve*, *sienne* *senna*, *simetri* *cemetery*, *sišez* *scissors*, *spitek* *spigot*, *šeped* *shepherd*, *sterep* *stirrup*, *tšep* *turnip*, *ulet* *owl*, *unded* *hundred*, *vale* *value*, *winde* *window*.

are *arrow*, *bare* *barrow*, *bore* *to borrow*, *fale* *fallow*, *fole* *to follow*, *fere* *furrow*, *jare* *yarrow*, *jole* *yellow*, *mare* *marrow*, *mede* *meadow*, *nare* *narrow*, *ole* *hollow*, *pile* *pillow*, *sale* *sallow*, *sore* *sorrow*, *spare* *sparrow*, *swole* *to swallow*, *swole* *swallow*, *šade* *shadow*, *šale* *shallow*, *tale* *tallow*, *wide* *widow*, *wile* *willow*.

ame(r) *hammer*, *bleše(r)* *bladder*, *bute(r)* *butter*, *faše(r)* *father*, *gane(r)* *gander*, *geše(r)* *to gather*, *kenke(r)* *to rust*, *corrode*, *neebe(r)* *neighbour*, *oeše(r)* *either*, *pleeste(r)* *plaster*, *akute(r)* *to spill*, *alume(r)* *slumber*, *šuše(r)* *to shudder*, *tarie(r)* *terrier*, *pune(r)* *thunder*, *unsiue(r)* *uncertain*, *une(r)* *hunger*, *wote(r)* *water*.

fénite(r) *furniture*, *flute(r)* *future*, *moiste(r)* *moisture*, *neete(r)* *nature*, *paste(r)* *pasture*, *pikte(r)* *picture*.

mese(r) *measure*, *pleze(r)* *pleasure*, *treze(r)* *treasure*.

But we have *šeminak* *almanac*, *bástail* *union*, *work-house*, *óbstakl* *obstacle*, *riubub* *rhubarb*.

In compounds, some of which have been given above : *beekes* *bakehouse*, *koiles* *coalhouse*, *wākes* *union*, *work-house*, *wešes* *washhouse*, *alide* *holiday*, *jestede* *yesterday*, *wāte* (lit. *work-day*) *week-day*, *sunde* *Sunday*, and similarly

for the other days of the week, **nek-lep** *neck cloth, handkerchief*, **baked** *backward*, **fored** *forward*, **tādz** *towards*, **forediš** *rather forward*, **oeked** *awkward*, **oepep** *halfpenny worth*, **penep** *pennyworth*, **sumet** *something, anything*.

2. i.

§ 244. a. In initial syllables followed by the principal accent :

indžoi *to enjoy*, **ingeedš** *to engage*, **disiet** *deceit*, **disiev** *to deceive*, **ministe(r)** *minister*.

§ 245. b. In syllables preceded by the principal accent :

āvis(t) *harvest*, **blepkit** *blanket*, **bulit** *bullet*, **damidš** *damage*, **iēnis(t)** *earnest*, **inif** (sing.) *enough*, pl. **iniu**, **ferin** *foreign*, **foṭnit** *fortnight*, **gulit** *water channel*, **karit** *carrot*, **lenit** *linnet*, **letis** *lettuce*, **olin** *holly*, **posnit** *saucepan*, **pul-pit** *pulpit*, **pūltis** *poultice*, **salit** *salad*, **sperit** *spirit*, **rebit** *rivet*, **rediš** *radish*.

bāli *barley*, **beeli** *bailiff*, **beli** *belly*, **beri** *berry*, **beri** *to bury*, **bodi** *body*, **but** *nuebdi* *nobody*, **boni** *nice*, *pretty*, **diai** *dizzy*, **emti** *empty*, **evi** *heavy*, **eri** *hurry*, *row*, *disturbance*, **kani** *knowing*, *intelligent*, *skilful*, *nimble*, **leedi** *lady*, **meri** *merry*, **moni** *many*, **nevi** *nephew*, **oepni** *halfpenny*, *but* **oepep** *halfpenny worth*, **oni** *any*, **peni** *penny*, *but* **penep** *pennyworth*, **popi** *poppy*, **pratli** *gently*, *softly*, **rudi** *ruddy*, **sili** *silly*, **slipi** *slippery*, **sori** *sorry*, **snikit** *a small passage*, **stati** *statue*, **šabi** *shabby*, **šimi** *chemise*, **tali** *to agree*, **pēti** *thirty*, **ueli** *holy*, **uenli** *lonely*, **vali** *valley*, **vari** *very*, **weri** *to worry*.

fadin *farthing*, **gezlin** *gosling*, **imin** *evening*, **ipin** *a cloth placed round the hips of children*, **kunin** *cunning*, **skaftin** *shafting*, **sperins** *the banns of marriage*, **swilins** *thin liquid*

food for pigs, šilin shilling, topin the front part of the hair of the head, runin running, and similarly in all present participles and words ending in the lit. language in -ing.

3. Loss of Vowel or Syllable.

§ 246. *a.* Initial syllables followed by the principal accent:

bāt without, beet to abate, kros across, levn eleven, pinien opinion, prentis apprentice, sailm asylum.

bezl to embezzle, bake tobacco, kos because, lāns allowance, list to enlist, live(r) deliver, lotments allotments, piel to appeal, saieti society, saizes assizes, ses to assess, tax, tais to entice, twin between, vantidž advantage.

deevi affidavit, demek (lit. epidemic) potato disease.

§ 247. *b.* In syllables preceded by the principal accent:

aktli actually, dif-rnt different, džen-rl general, kumpni company, nat-rl, nat-re-bl natural, nuebdi nobody, navi (lit. navigation?) canal, oepep halfpenny worth, penep pennyworth, reg-le(r) regular, sumdi somebody.

Vocalic i:

anl handle, apl apple, ginl a long narrow uncovered passage, gruml to grumble, kanl candle, ketl kettle, kredl cradle, kudl to embrace, sinl single, smitl to infect, spinl spindle, piml thimble, uml humble.

Vocalic m:

bodm bottom, buism bosom, evm heaven, fadm fathom, fipms five pence, kustm custom, luensm lonely, wisdm wisdom, wise, wiepm weapon.

Vocalic n:

ādn to harden, brimstn brimstone, eenšn ancient, fasn to

fasten, *fešn* *fashion*, *frozn* *frozen*, *indžn* *engine*, *inolnd* *England*, *foetn* (pp.) *fought*, *foetn* *fortune*, *mutn* *mutton*, *pidžn* *pigeon*, *ratn* *rat*, *sāvnt* *servant*, *seldn* *seldom*, *slidn* (pp.) *slid*, *tšozn* *chosen*, *pāzn* *thousand*.

Vocalic *n* :

beegn *bargain*, *beekn* *bacon*, *brokn* *broken*, *dokn* *dock*, *drukn* *drunk*, *drunken*, *rekn* *to reckon*, *spokn* *spoken*, *sukn* *sunk*, *tuekn* *token*, *ugn* *hip*, *wegn* *wagon*, *wokn* *to waken*.

Svarabhakti.

§ 248. A vowel has been developed between *l*, *r*, and *a* following consonant in: *galek* (O. Fr. *gale*) *left hand*, *sterek* (OE. *stire*, also *styric*) *heifer*, *tšerep* (ME. *chirpen*) *to chirp*.

Weak Forms and Particles.

§ 249. The following is a fairly complete list, arranged alphabetically, of words which have weak forms caused by the sentence accent. Any other unaccented forms not given here will be found under the headings of pronouns, auxiliary verbs, adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions.

The auxiliary verb *diu* is never used in asking questions, except when it begins the sentence: *dije* (*deje*) *pink il* (*el*) *diut?* *do you think he will do it?* but *wile diut*, *pink je?* *will he do it, do you think?* The auxiliary verb *have* (*ev*, *e*; *ev*, *e*) is often omitted entirely, or perhaps rather has disappeared through assimilation; thus *a dunt* *I have done it*, *we funt* *we have found it*; here *fun* is the pp. and not the pret., *we found it* is *we fant*.

a = *I*. Chiefly used in direct assertions: *a fan em* *I found them*.

abed *yes but: abed ʔa men ger up suin yes but thou must get up soon.*

am, aim, im *I am.* **aim, am** are used in principal and **im** in subordinate sentences: **aim** or **am** *nuen bān tē stop hie(r) I am not going to stop here.* **if im** *will inif if I am well enough.*

bi=1. *be: wil ʔe bi wi em? will they be with them?*

= 2. *by: bi nā by now.*

bin *been.*

bed *but.*

-d=1. *had: ʔed they had, ad I had.*

= 2. *would, wouldst: ʔad e tē diut thou wouldst have to do it.*

dē, di dō: dēje or **dije** *pink el kum? do you think he will come?*

duz, dus (voiceless before the t) *does, dost: pa duz thou dost, but dus tē? dost thou?*

e, ev *have: wis et we shall have it, but wis ev em we shall have them.*

es, es *hast, has: cp. duz, dus.*

e=1. *a: e boni bān a pretty child.*

= 2. *he* (in subordinate sentences and interrogatively, in other cases it is **ī**).

= 3. *her* (before consonants): **e faʔe(r)** *her father.*

= 4. *have* (weakest form): **ast e dunt if id ed e tšons** *I should have done it, if I had had a chance.*

= 5. *on: e ʔi rig on thy back.*

= 6. *of* (may be used before a vowel or a consonant, **ev** only before vowels):

e pund e or **ev aplz** *a pound of apples.*

NOTE.—Through **e** being also the unaccented form of **on**, it often happens that **on** is used where we should expect **ev**, as **toef on em** *the half of them.*

ed=1. *had*.

=2. *would*: it **ed** or **ted** **tak e** lot *it would take a lot*.

em or rather **m** (vocalic) *them*: **sam em** up *pick them up*.

en *an*: **en apl an** *apple*.

en or rather **n** (vocalic)=

1. *and*: **Doed en** **Eels** *George and Alice*.

2. *one*: it **wer e** **guid en** *it was a good one*.

e(r)=1. *or*.

=2. *are*.

et=1. *at*. **et uem** *at home*.

=2. *that* (cj.): **a sī et im** **rep** *I see that I am wrong*.

=3. *who, whom* (rel.): **im et sed sue** *he who said so*,
ŕem et we soe dān **trued** *those whom we saw*
down the road.

ev=1. *have* (weakest form before vowels): **ŕe med ev** **ed**
it bi nā they might have had it by now.

=2. *of* (before vowels): **toef ev e** **keek** *the half of a*
tea-cake.

ez=1. *us*: **giv ez e tūpri** *give us a few* (lit. *two or three*).

=2. *he has*: **wen ez wešt isen** *when he has washed*
himself.

=3. *he is*: **wol ez bān** *until he is going*.

=4. *as*.

fe(r) *for*.

fre *from*.

i=1. *in*: **i tās** *in the house*.

=2. *I* (in subordinate and interrogative sentences,
see a): **sali et?** *shall I have it?* **if i ger** *it if I*
get it.

=3. *he* (in direct assertions): **i sez** *he says*.

inte *into*.

iz *his*, but **is** before voiceless sounds: **a mer iz** **muŕe(r)**
I met his mother, but **is** **faŕe(r)** *his father*.

je=1. *ye, you.*

=2. *your* (before consonants).

=3. *you are* (before consonants) **je bān, āje?** *you are going, are you?*

jet=1. *yet.*

=2. *you it*: **al sel jet** *I will sell you it.*

ked *could.*

kn (vocalic **n**) *can*: **ča kn see wot te laiks** *thou canst say what thou likest.*

l *will*: **al I'll, wil we will,** etc.

me=1. *me* **gi(v) me e feū** *give me a few.*

=2. *may*: **ame wōk wol i drop fer out ta kees**
I may work until I drop for anything thou carest.

med *might.*

men or rather **mn** (with vocalic **n**)

=1. *must*: **a men gue** *I must go.*

=2. *man*: **diu it, men do it, man.**

mi *my.*

ne(r)=1. *nor.*

=2. *than* (after a comparative).

net, nt (the form **net** is seldom used. The usual form is **nt**) *not.*

s us (after voiceless consonant): **lets ev em let us have them.**

s, al: **časl, čas et** *thou shalt have it.*

sānt *shall not.*

sant *saint* (before proper names).

se *so.*

sed, st *should, shouldst*: **ča sed or čast e dunt** *thou shouldest have done it.*

še *she* (in subordinate and interrogative sentences, in other cases **šū**).

t=1. *the*: tman *the man*.

=2. *it*: len met *lend me it*.

=3. *art*: ʒat e fuil *thou art a fool*.

ta, te *thou* (in subordinate and interrogative sentences, in other cases ʒă).

te, tev (before vowels) *to*.

ʒe *there*: ʒez *there is, there has, there are*.

ʒe=1. *thee*: a spak te ʒe *I spoke to thee*.

=2. *they*: mun ʒe stop? *must they stop?*

=3. *they (are)*: ʒe nuen sɐ ritʃ *they are not so rich*.

=4. *they (have)*: wen ʒe funt *when they have found it*.

=5. *their* (before consonants).

ʒi *thy*.

v *have*: wiv sɪnt *we have seen it*.

wa *why*. The unaccented form of wai, cp. a beside ai I, wol beside wail *while, until*. It is always used when speaking in an encouraging manner to a person: wa lad, ʒa men trai *why lad, thou must try*.

we=1. *we*: sal we gue? *shall we go?*

=2. *our* (before consonants) we faʒe buits *our father's boots*, but we soe wer ont *we saw our aunt*.

=3. *we (are)*: we bân te d'len *we are going to the Glen*.

=4. *was, were*: a we liukin foje *I was looking for you*.

wed *would*.

wi=1. *with*.

=2. *we* (in direct assertions).

=3. *wilt*: wite wilt *thou*.

wol *until*, unaccented form of wail (noun) *while*.

z=1. *is*: iz *he is*.

=2. *has, hast*: ʒaz *thou hast, iz he has*.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CONSONANTS.

The Semi-vowels.

W.

a. Initially.

§ 250. OE. initial **w** has remained before vowels: **waip** to wipe, **weed** to wade, **wee(r)** to spend money, **wārk** work, **wiſe(r)** to hurl, throw, **woef** insipid, **wote(r)** water.

It also appears as **w** in words of Norse origin: **weeve(r)** to waver, **winde** window, **wik** quick, alive, **wio** wing, **wont** want.

In words of French origin we have **w** in some words and **v** in others, just as in the lit. language: **warend** to warrant, **weedi** wage, **weet** to wait, **walep** to beat, flog, **vari** very, **viel** veal, **vois** voice, **voiſe(r)** a large clothes' basket.

It has disappeared in the combination **wr**: **rait** to write, **reſ** wrong. Examples for **wl**- are wanting.

It has also generally remained in the OE. combinations **hw**, **dw**, **pw**, **tw**, **sw**, as **wot** what, **wil** wheel, **dwinl** to dwindle, **dwāf** dwarf, **witl** (ME. **pwitel**) large carving knife, **wep** (OE. **pwang**) thong, **wak** to beat, flog, **twais** twice, **twot** pudendum fem., **swiet** to sweat, **sweep** the handle of a machine.

kw mostly occurs in French words: **kweet** *quart*, **kwari** *quarry*, **kwaleti** *quality*.

Initial **w** has disappeared in the weak forms of **wil** *will*, **wod** *would*, as **al gue** *I will go*, **id diut**, if **e kud** *he would do it*, if *he could*.

w has also disappeared in: **kil** *to kill*, **kud** *cud*, **sued** *sword*, **sitš** *such*, **sump** *a puddle or dirty pool of water*. **tū** *two*, **ue** *who*.

b. Medially.

Medial **w** + final vowel have become **e** after consonants: **swole** (OE. *swalwe*) *swallow*, **spara** (OE. *spearwa*) *sparrow*, **jare** *yarrow*, **wide** (OE. *widwe*) *widow*, *widower*.

aw > **oe**: **tloe** (OE. *clawu*) *claw*, § 63.

āw > **oe**: **bloe** *to blow*, **noe** *to know*, **aloe** *slow*, **snœ** *snow*, § 123.

eow, **ew** > **eu**: **eu** (OE. *eowu*) *ewe*, **streu** (OE. *strewian*) *to strew*, § 85.

ēaw > **eu**: **deu** (OE. *dēaw*) *dew*, **feu** *few*, **eu** (OE. *hēawan*) *to hew*, § 180.

ēow > **iu**, **eu**: **triu** *true*, **riu** *to rue*, **briu** *to brew* **eu** *yew*, **seu** *to sew*, § 190.

iw > **iu**: **spiu** *to spew*, § 159.

ōw > **ou**: **dlou** *to glow*, **grou** *to grow*, **flou** *to flow*, § 166.

§ 251. **w** has disappeared in words compounded with *ward*: **bakedz** *backwards*, **fored** *forward*, **oeked** *awkward*, **tādz** *towards*, § 243; as also in those compounded with *worth*: **oepeþ** *halfpenny worth*, **penep** *pennyworth*, **siks-peneþ** *sixpenny worth*, etc.

It has also disappeared in: **midif** *midwife*, **oles** *always*, **sumet** (*et* may here however be the rel. pr.) *something*, *anything*, **anse(r)** *answer*, **grunsil** *groundsel*.

j.

§ 252. OE. initial *j*, mostly written *g*, has had the same development as in lit. Engl.: *jī, jē ye, you, jīe(r) year, jon yon, juek yoke, juw young*.

§ 253. French *u*, which has become *juw* in lit. Engl., appears in the W. dial. as a falling diphthong initially, medially, and finally: *ius use, iuneti unity, flute(r) future, viu view*, § 237.

The Liquids.

l.

§ 254. *l* has generally remained unchanged: *lap to wrap up, lat late, lig to lie down, loin lane, lium loom*.

boeld (ME. *balled*) *bald, molt malt, fild field, mild mild, wild wild, bīld to build, flīk flitch of bacon, jole yellow, tselte(r) to clot, coagulate (of blood), twilt quilt, nozl to beat, thrash, blob bubble, galeses braces*.

džoul to knock, strike, kāl to frown, foel to fall, koil coal, teel tale, swiel to gutter (of a candle).

§ 255. *al* has become *œ* in the combinations *lf*, OE. *lh, lk, lm, ll, lv*. For examples see §§ 62, 198. To these add: *omest almost, oeminak almanac, oemend almond*.

al has become *ou* before a following *d*. For examples see §§ 64, 199.

ol has become *ou* before a following consonant. For examples see §§ 103, 220.

§ 256. *l* has also disappeared before a following consonant in: *witš* (OE. *hwelo*) *which, sitš* (OE. *swelo*) *such, būk bulk, stūp* (ME. *stolpe*) *a post*.

It has also disappeared in: *wod, wed, -d* (§ 397) *would*,

sud, sed, st (§ 391) *should*, **sānt shall not**, **s** (§ 391) *shall*, **wite þ** (§ 397) *wilt thou?* **wient will not**.

In **fout** (ME. *faute*, Fr. *faute*) *fault*, **māt** (cp. Lat. *mūtāre*) *to moult*, there probably never was an **l** in the dialect forms.

§ 257. Consonantal **l**, when it came to stand finally, has become vocalic after consonants: **adl to earn**, **kitl to tickle**, **nibl to nibble**, **ridl sieve**, **satl to settle**. For further examples see § 247 *b*.

R.

§ 258. **r**, which is a gently (not strongly as in Scotch) trilled sound, has only remained intact before a following vowel:

raiv to tear, **reit right**, **ram to thrust, press**, **rīzd rancid** (of bacon), **brin to bring**, **brēk to break**, **beri to bury**, **fere furrow**, **sore sorrow**, **sare to serve**, **vari very**.

r has probably been lost in **aim** (OE. *hrīm* ?) *hoarfrost*.

§ 259. Before a following consonant it has entirely disappeared: **bān** (§ 61) *child*, **bied** (§ 68) *beard*, **wāk** (§ 74) *work*, **bēk** (§ 90) *birch*, **boen** (§ 104, 1) *born*, **bued** (§ 104, 2) *board*, **dēst** (§ 113, 1) *durst*, **bēþ** (§ 120, 1) *birth*, **aien** (§ 157) *iron*, **dālin** (§ 189) *darling*, **kweet** (§ 203) *quart*, **sāvnt** (§ 207) *servant*, **oeðe(r)** (§ 223) *order*, **kēn** (§ 228) *currant*, **faðe(r)** *father*, pl. **faðez**, **swie(r)** *to swear*, but **i swiez** *he swears*.

NOTE.—The above list contains one example only of the various vowels which have been influenced through the absorption of the **r**; for full lists of examples, see the paragraphs enclosed in parentheses.

§ 260. **r**, which has come to stand finally in the modern dialect, is still slightly trilled, but not so strongly as before a following vowel. This is always the case when

the word containing it is used alone, or stands at the end of a sentence. In these positions it is never weakened into a mere voiced glide as in lit. Engl. *fear*, nor does it disappear altogether as in lit. Engl. *far*. We thus make a distinction between *pee pay*, and *pee(r) pair*, *kā cow*, and *kāe(r) to cower*.

r disappears, of course, altogether in the sentence when the next word begins with a consonant: *aje bān ? are you going ? wi we leekin we were playing*.

Examples of final *r* are: *wāe(r) worse*, *dlue(r) to stare hard*, *smue(r) to smother*, *bie(r) to bear*, *pie(r) pear*.

§ 261. In addition to the examples in which *r* has undergone metathesis in the lit. language as, *bēd bird*, *bēn to burn*, *brīt bright*, *frit fright*, *oes horse*, *pēd third*, we have *brust to burst*, *gēn to grin*, *gēs* (also OE. *gærs*) *grass*, *gēal gristle*, *gēt great*, *kēsmes Christmas*, *kēsn to christen*.

§ 262. *r* has disappeared in *pim-rues primrose*.

The Nasals.

m.

§ 263. *m* has generally remained unchanged: *muml to mumble*, *muin moon*, *mistl cow-house*, *misl to drizzle (of rain)*, *mun must*, *mūd crowded, crammed*.

gami lame, *kākume(r) cucumber*, *niml nimble*, *treml to tremble*, *tšeeme(r) chamber*, *tuml to tumble*, *uml humble*.

brim to put the boar to the sow, *gam to gamble*, *krum crumb*, *rām room*, *sam up to pick up*.

§ 264. *m* has become vocalic after consonants: *bodm bottom*, *fadm fathom*, *film film*, *kindm kingdom*. *m* is also vocalic in *em (= m) them*.

n.

§ 265. Initial **n** has remained unchanged: **nate(r)** to *gnaw, nibble*, **nati** *neat, tidy, dexterous (of old people)*, **navi** *canal*, **nīt** *night*, **nie(r)** *kidney*, **noils** (pl.) *the short hairs taken out of wool by the combing machine*.

§ 266. When **n** has remained medial in the W. dial., it has generally undergone no change: **dwinl** to *dwindle*, **kanl** *candle*, **sind** to *rinse, wash out*, **spinl** *spindle*, **pune(r)** *thunder*.

§ 267. Medial **n** has disappeared before **s** in unaccented syllables without compensation lengthening: **estied** *instead*, **Robisn** *Robinson*, **Adkisn** *Atkinson*.

§ 268. **n** has remained when it has come to stand finally after vowels or was already final in OE.: **ain** (ME. *hīne*) *hind*, **bin** (OE. *binnan*) *within*, **bleen** *blain, boil*, **gruin** *a pig's snout*, **don** to *put on one's clothes*, **len** (OE. *lēnan*) to *lend*, **nuin** *noon*, **olin** *holly*, **speen** (OE. *spanan*) to *wean*.

§ 269. **n** has become vocalic after dentals and sibilants: **eenān** *ancient*, **feān** *fashion*, **fezn** *pheasant*, **frozn** *frozen*, **miln** (OE. *myln*) *mill*, **ratn** (O. Fr. *raton*) *rat*, **seldn** (OE. *seldon*) *seldom*. For other examples see § 247 b.

§ 270. **n** has become vocalic **m** after labials by assimilation:

apm (lit. *happen*) *perhaps*, **flpms** *fivepence*, **prpms** *three pence*, etc., **opm** *open*, **wiepm** *weapon*. For further examples see § 247 b.

evm *even*, **imin** *evening*, **sevm** *seven*, **uvm** *oven*, **wovm** *woven*.

§ 271. **n** has become vocalic **ɔ** after gutturals:
beegn *bargain*, **ugɔ** *hip*, **wegɔ** *wagon*.

brokn broken, buēkn (ME. bolkin) toretch, belch, kn (weak form of *kan can, akn diut I can do it*), *spokn spoken, stākn to stiffen, wokn to waken.*

§ 272. *n* generally disappears in *e on, i in*. It has also disappeared in *œpeþ halfpenny worth*. It has also disappeared by assimilation in *amet am not*.

D.

§ 273. The guttural *ɔ*, written *n* in OE., only occurred before the gutturals *g* and *c*.

It has generally remained in accented syllables in the W. dialect: *bin* (O. Icel. *bingr heap*) *bin, brin to bring, drink to drink, in* (ME. *hengen*) *to hang, lin* (O. Icel. *lyng*) *heather, teɔz tongs, pin thing, pink to think, weɔ thong.*

fiɔe(r) finger, never fiŋge(r) as in lit. Engl., inliš English, miɔl to mingle, uɔe(r) hunger, siɔl single.

NOTE.—*kindm* (OE. *cynedōm*) but lit. Engl. *kingdom*, through association with *king*.

§ 274. *ɔ* has disappeared through assimilation before the following *kn* in the pp. of verbs ending in *ɔk*: *drukn drunk, drunken, sukn sunk, slukn slunk, šrukn shrunk*. But see § 368.

§ 275. *ɔ* has become *n* before the following dental in: *lenɔ length, strenɔ strength.*

§ 276. *ɔ* has regularly become *n* in unaccented syllables: *fādin farthing, geɔlin gosling, īmin evening, iezinɔ the eaves of a building, midin* (ME. *midding*) *dunghill, runin running, and similarly in all present participles.*

§ 277. Palatal *ɔ*, written *n* in OE., only occurred before the palatal forms of *g* and *c*.

In the W. dial. it has become dental *n* as in lit. Engl.: *drenš* (OE. *drencan*) to *drench*, *sinš* (OE. *sengan*) to *singe*.

The Labials.

p.

§ 278. *p* has remained in all positions:

pei *pea*, *pimruex* *primrose*, *piek* *perch*, *pák* a kind of *blain*, *poem* *palm*, *poex* (O. Fr. *poulser*) to *kick*, *poutri* *poultry*, *prog* to *collect wood for the bonfire on the fifth of November*, *preet* to *prate, babble*, *put* to *put*.

lopste(r) (OE. *loppestre*) *lobster*, *speed* *spade*, *speen* to *wean*.

dolep *lump of dirt*, *draip* to *drip*, *elp* to *help*, *fleop* to *beat, flog*, *kep* to *catch (a ball)*, *krap*s the *renderings of lard*, *lop* *flea*, *noep* (ME. *nolpen*) to *hit on the head*.

§ 279. Assimilation has taken place as in lit. Engl. in *emti* (ME. *empti*, but OE. *æmet(t)ig*) *empty*, *kubed* *cupboard*.

b.

§ 280. The voiced explosive *b* has generally remained in the W. dialect:

bān *child*, *bef* (ME. *beffin*) to *cough*, *bek* *beck*, *ber* (O. Icel. *banga* to *hammer*), to *throw, hit violently*, *bid* to *invite to a funeral*, *boged* *ghost*, *brig* *bridge*, *bun* *bound*.

bleb *blister*, *bluče(r)* to *weep*, generally used in the phrase *te bluče(r) en rue(r)* lit. to *blubber and roar*, *gab* (cp. O. N. *gabba*) *impudence*, *kubed* *cupboard*, *neb* *beak*, *nub* to *nudge*, *nuebdi* *nobody*, *web* *web*.

§ 281. *b* has disappeared after *m*: *kuem* *comb*, *lam* *lamb*, *tlim* to *climb*, *wuem* *womb*. Also in *sumdi* *somebody*.

§ 282. *b* never occurs between *m*—*l* or *m*—*r*, as in lit. Engl.: *eseml* to *assemble*, *fuml* to *fumble*, *muml* to *mumble*, *niml* *nimble*, *raml* to *ramble*, *treml* to *tremble*, *tuml* to *tumble*, *piml* *thimble*, *uml* *humble*.

kākume(r) *cucumber*, *nume(r)* *number*, *slume(r)* *slumber*, *tšeeme(r)* *chamber*.

f.

§ 283. OE. *f* was used to represent both the voiceless (= Mod. Engl. *f*) and the voiced (= Mod. Engl. *v*) spirant.

1. Initially it was voiceless and corresponds to Germanic *f*.

2. Medially it was voiced, except in the combinations *ff*, *ft*, *fa*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 192.

3. Finally it was probably voiceless in the historic period even when it corresponded to Germanic *f*. But when OE. *f* came to stand medially through being followed by a case, or personal ending, etc., it was voiced, thus *wif* *wife*, gen. *wifes*, pret. sing. *geaf* *I, he gave*, pl. *gēafon*. In this case the W. dial., like lit. Engl., has sometimes generalized the one form, sometimes the other. We shall here treat the sounds in the above order.

1. *faðe(r)* *father*, *feu* *few*, *flee* to *frighten*, *fiumeks* to *confound*, *cheat*, *foil* *foal*, *foud* *fold*, *fouk* *folk*, *fout* *fault*, *freem* to *make a start*, *fudl* to *confuse*, *fuzi* *soft*, *spongy*.

2. *eft* *haft*, *gift* *gift*, *rift* to *belch*, *eructate*, *sift* to *sift*, *weft* *weft*, *kuf* *cuff*.

delv to *delve*, *daiv* to *dive*, *draiv* to *drive*, *duv* *dove*, *evm* *heaven*, *ive(r)* *ever*, *kāv* to *carve*, *kuev* *cove*, *live(r)* *liver*, *neiv* (O. Icel. *knefi*) *fist*, *nive(r)* *never*, *raiv* (O. Icel. *rifa* to *break*) to *tear*, *siv* *sieve*, *stāv* to *starve*, *stuev* *stove*, *šeev* to *shave*, *šuv* to *shove*, *praiv* to *thrive*, *weiv* to *weave*.

ev, ev, e *have*, and **liv** *to live* are, of course, not directly developed from OE. **habban**, **libban** but from the forms without gemination, as **hafað** *he has*, **hæfde** *he had*, **lifað** *he lives*, **lifde** *he lived*.

It has disappeared as in lit. Engl. in such words as: **ez** *hast, has*, **elte(r)** (OE. **healfter**) *halter*, **enent** *opposite*, **ied** *head*, **kroel** *to crawl*, **oek** *hawk*, **leedi** *lady*, **loed** *lord*, **wimin** *women*, **wumen** *woman*.

It has also disappeared in: **ebūn** *above*, **imin** *evening*, **steim** (ME. **stefnen**, OE. **ge-stefnian** and **a-stemnian** *to give voice for, appoint*) *to bespeak a thing*, **šūl** *shovel*, **gīn** *given*, **oue(r)** beside **ove(r)** *over*, **nle(r)** beside **nive(r)** *never*, and generally also in the present **gi**, pret. **ga** and **e**, **e** *have*, when the next word begins with a consonant.

The voiced spirant has become **b** in **rebit** *rivet*, if the dial. word is etymologically the same as the lit. Engl. word.

3. **delf** *stone quarry*, **kaf** *chaff*, **oef** *half*, **ruif** *roof*, **tāf** *turf*, **pif** *thief*, **uif** *hoof*, **waif** *wife*.

aiv *hive*, **faiv** *five*, **greov** *grave*, **twelv** *twelve*.

f has disappeared in: **oepni** *halfpenny*, **e** *of*, **sel**, **sen** *self*.

§ 284. **te** *to* appears as **tev** when the next word begins with a vowel: **tev e** *man to a man*.

The Dentals.

t.

§ 285. Initial **t** has remained: **taid** *feast-time*, **teem** *tame*, **temz** (ME. **temse**) *hop-sieve*, **teu** (OE. **tēawian**) *to work zealously*, **toe** *a marble of any kind*, **toidi** *small*, **litle**, **trolep** *a dirty, untidy person*, **tul** (O. Icel. **til**) *to*.

§ 286. Medial **t** has mostly remained unchanged:

antm (OE. *antefn*) *anthem*, **getn** *got*, **nati** *neat*, *tidy*, *dexterous* (of old people), **ratn** *rat*, **tluste(r)** *cluster*.

It has become **d** in **bodm** *bottom*, **praid** *pride*. It has become **r** in **poreets** *potatoes*, has undergone metathesis in **witek** *wicket*, and disappeared before the **b** in **nobed** (lit. *not but*) *only*.

§ 287. **t** is dropped between **s** and a following **l** or **n** in :

bual *bustle*, **brualz** *bristles*, **gēsl** *gristle*, **kaal** *castle*, **raal** *to wrestle*, **proal** *thrush*, **wisl** *whistle*, **dēsnt** *durst not*; but **misl** (O. Icel. *mjalta-sel* *shed for milking*) *cow-house*.

brusn (pp.) *burst*, **fasn** *to fasten*, **lisl** *to listen*, **oue-kesn** *overcast*, *gloomy* (of the sky), **prusn** (pp.) *thrust*.

ts > **ss** > **s** in **wisnde** *Whitsuntide*. *Whitsunday* is **wisnde** *sunde*.

§ 288. The **t** in French words which has become **tš** in lit. Engl. through the influence of the following **ü** has remained in the W. dialect :

flete(r) *feature*, **fēnite(r)** *furniture*, **flute(r)** *future*, **foetn** *fortune*, **kriete(r)** *creature*, **moiste(r)** *moisture*, **neete(r)** *nature*, **natrel** *natural*, **paste(r)** *pasture*, **pikte(r)** *picture*, **vente(r)** *to venture*.

§ 289. When **t** came to stand finally in the W. dial., or was final already in OE., it has generally remained :

fiſt (OE. *fifta*) *fifth*, **sikst** *sixth*, **toist** *toast*, **twelft** *twelfth*.

bāt *without*, **feit** *to fight*, **gāt** *great*, **goit** (ME. *gote*) *water channel*, **mīt** *to meet*, **out holt**, **slāt** *to bedabble*, **suit** *soot*.

bit *bit*, **fat** *fat*, **it** *it*, **kot** *staples of wool tightly entangled together*, **lat** (OE. *lætt*) *lath*, **lat** *late*, **mat** *mat*, **net** *net*, **wet** *wet*.

§ 290. The **t** in all verbal forms ending in **t** preceded by a short vowel, appears as **r** when the next word begins with a vowel. We regularly say : **amīt** *im ivri dee* *I meet*

him every day; but *amer im ivri dee I met him every day*. Similarly with *get me wun get me one*, *ger up get up*, *gar got*, *ir to hit*, *ler to let*, *pur to put*, *sar sat*, *ser to set*, *sir to sit*, *šur to shut*, etc. Also in all the present participles, as *gerin getting*.

NOTE.—This phenomenon is widely spread in Mod. English dialects. See EBP. vol. v. p. 420.

The same is also the case with the pronoun *wot what*: *wotste dun? what hast thou done?* but *wor iz it? what is it?*

§ 291. *t* has become *d* in: *abed yes but*, *bed but*, *prād proud*, *buzed* (O. Fr. *busart*), *butterfly*, *Adkiss Atkinson*, *warend to warrant*.

§ 292. It has been dropped in *kēn currant*, *sādñn sergeant*, *džais* (O. Fr. *giste*) *joist*. The older generation also say *omes almost*, *āvis harvest*, *bies* (lit. *beast*) *cow*, *cows*.

§ 293. A *t* is never pronounced in *eenñn* (Fr. *ancien*) *ancient*, *fezn* (O. Fr. *faisan*) *pheasant*, *tairēn tyrant*.

§ 294. *t* is excrescent in *vāment vermin*.

d.

§ 295. Initial *d* has remained: *daiv to dive*, *deu dew*, *dī to die*, *died dead*, *dof to undress*, *don to dress*, *dreet to drawl*.

§ 296. Medial *d* has also generally remained unchanged:

ñdl fiddle, *inde(r) to hinder*, *midin* (ME. *midding*, Dan. *mögdyng*) *dunghill*, *midl middle*, *nīdl needle*, *ridn riden*, *wide widow*, *sadl saddle*, *redi ready*.

§ 297. Intervocalic *d* followed by *r* in the next syllable

has become **ǃ**: **bleǃe(r)** *bladder*, **bluǃe(r)** *to cry, weep*, **diǃe(r)** (ME. *diderin*) *to shiver*, **faǃe(r)** *father*, **foǃe(r)** *fodder*, **geǃe(r)** *to gather*, **te-geǃe(r)** *together*, **iǃe(r)** *hither*, **konsiǃe(r)** *to consider*, **laǃe(r)** *ladder*, **moiǃe(r)** *to ponder, be anxious about a thing*, **muǃe(r)** *mother*, **pāǃe(r)** *powder*, **šuǃe(r)** *to shudder*, **tluǃe(r)** *to get closely together*, **uǃe(r)** *udder*, **voiǃe(r)** (O. Fr. *voider* *to void*) *a large clothes' basket*, **weǃe(r)** *weather*.

NOTE.—The words *thither* and *whither* are not used in the dialect.

The law also holds good when an **l** or **r** has disappeared before the **d**: **soǃe(r)** *solder*, **mǃe(r)** *murder*, **oeǃe(r)** *to order*.

NOTE.—The **ǃ** in **mǃe(r)** is probably not the **p** in OE. *myrpran*, but **rp** became **rd** (§ 306, 2) and then **ǃ** by the above law.

§ 298. **d** never occurs between **n—l**, **n—r**, as in lit. English:

anl *handle*, **dwinl** *to dwindle*, **kanl** *candle*, **kinlin** *fire-wood*, **spinl** *spindle*.

gane(r) *gander*, **pune(r)** *thunder*.

§ 299. **d** has disappeared in **ansem** *handsome*, **anfl** *handful*, **grunsil** *groundsel*, **gran-faǃe(r)**, **gram-faǃe(r)** *grandfather*, **lanloed** *landlord*, **unded** *hundred*, but **undet** (by assimilation of **dt**) *hundredth*.

§ 300. OE. final **d** and the medial **d** which has come to stand finally in the W. dial. have generally remained: **bid** *to invite to a funeral*, **find** *to find*, **grund** *ground*, **od** *to hold*, **oud** *old*, **pund** *pound*, **roid** *a clearing (of a wood)*, **sind** *to rinse, wash out*, **wund** *a wound*, **blier-id** *blear-eyed*.

§ 301. **d** has disappeared after **n** in: **bran** (OE. *brand*) *quite new*, **en** *and*, **pāzn** *thousand*, **uzbn** *husband*,

and also in the pret. and pp. of the verbs *bind to bind*, *find to find*, *wind to wind*, thus: *ban*, *bun*; *fan*, *fun*; *wan*, *wun*.

d has also been dropped in *skafi scaffold*, *skafin scaffolding*.

§ 302. Final *ndz* has become *nz*: *anz hands*, *frenz friends*, *senz sends*, *grunz* (lit. *grounds*) *sediment*. *pāzn* and *uzbn* may accordingly be new formations from the plural forms.

§ 303. A *d* is never pronounced in *ain* (ME. *hīne*) *hind*, *bān* (O. Icel. *būenn*) *going*, as *wie te bān?* *where art thou going?*, *len* (OE. *lēnan*) *to lend*.

§ 304. *d* is excrescent in *arend* (ME. *aranie*, O. Fr. *araigne*) *spider*, *drānd* *to drown*.

§ 305. *d* has become *t* in *wāte* (lit. *work-day*), *week-day*, *wēsit worsted*, *st* the weak form of *sud should*. In *be-int behind*, the *t* is probably due to the *t* in *frunt front*; for similar examples see Paul-Braune's *Beiträge*, xiii. p. 590. In the phrase *iust te wod* or *wed* *to be wont* or *willing*, the *t* is due to assimilation with *tē*: *ſa iust te wed diu e bit e wāk* *thou wast formerly wont to do a bit of work*.

p.

§ 306. OE. *p*, also written *ƿ*, was a voiceless spirant like the *th* in lit. Engl. *thin*, initially, finally as also medially except probably between voiced sounds. Between voiced sounds it was probably voiced like the *th* in lit. Engl. *breathe*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 201.

We shall here adopt the following order: 1. Initially. 2. When the sound or its further development has remained medial in the W. dialect. 3. When it has become final in

the W. dialect. In this case two subdivisions are necessary according as we have now the voiceless or the voiced sound. Cp. § 283, 3.

Fifty years ago *f* for *p* and *v* for *ƿ* were quite general throughout the Township of Idle, but they have now practically disappeared except as an individualism. When I was a boy *p* and *ƿ* were regularly used among the younger Windhill people, but *f* and *v* were still generally used in Thackley and Idle, which are only about a mile distant from W. I well remember how we used to twit the Thackley and Idle people about their pronunciation of these sounds: *fakle* *Thackley*, *fink* *think*, *fēd* *third*, *leev* *barn*, *smivi* *smithy*, etc.

1. *p* has remained voiceless except in pronouns and the adverbs derived from them:

pak *thatch*, *pink* *to think*, *poil* *to give ungrudgingly*, *praiu* *to thrive*, *priep* (OE. *prēapian* *to rebuke*) *to contradict*, *dispute*.

In the pronouns and the adverbs derived from them there originally existed double forms: the stressed forms with *p* and the unstressed forms with *ƿ*. The W. dial., like lit. Engl., has generalised the latter, which are now used both as the stressed and unstressed forms. See the Chapter on the pronouns:

ƿā *thou*, *ƿi* *thy*, *ƿat* (only as demonstrative, the rel. pr. and cj. is *et* which is of Norse origin) *that*, *ƿem* (mostly as demonstrative, the pers. pr. is *em*) *those*, *ƿis* *this*, etc.; *ƿie(r)* *there*, *ƿen* *then*, etc.

The def. art. is generally *t* and is attached to the following word, thus *tman* *the man*, *touɔn* *the old one*, *tkoilz* *the coals*. We make a clear distinction between *teebl* *table* and *t'teebl* *the table*, *eit* *eight* and *eit'* *eighth*, the former is the ordinary Engl. *t* and the latter is a suspended *t*. *ƿ* has

become *t* in the nom. of the second pers. sing. of the pers. pronoun when used interrogatively and in subordinate sentences (§ 350): *es-te?* *hast thou?* *sal-te?* *shalt thou?* *wi-te?* *wilt thou?* *kante diut?* *canst thou do it?* *þa k̃n gue wen tet redi* *thou canst go when thou art ready.*

p has disappeared before *w* in: *wak* *to beat severely*, see Skeat, Et. Dict., *witl* (ME. *pwitel*) *large carving knife*, *wen* (OE. *pwang*) *thong*.

Occasionally the *p* is omitted in the pres. tense of *pink*, as *a ink I think*.

2. Between vowels we have *ð*: *feðe(r)* *feather*, *laðe(r)* *foam, froth*, *leðe(r)* *leather*, *reeðe(r)* *rather*, *smiði* *smithy*, *weðe(r)* (OE. *weðer*) *the wool of a sheep which has already been shorn at least once before*.

It has become *d* medially after *r* in: *bēdn* *burden*, *fādin* *farthing*, *efued* *to afford*.

It has also become *d* in: *fadm* *fathom*, *snodn* *to make smooth*, *snod* (O. Icel. *snoðenn* *smooth (of hair)*, *bald*) *smooth, even*.

ð has disappeared in *moek* (O. Icel. *maðkr*) *maggot*, and *besk* (O. Icel. *baðask*) *to bask*.

3. *þaþ* *bath*, *dieþ* *death*, *froþ* *froth*, *gēþ* *girth*, *ielp* *health*, *paþ* *path*, *smip* *smith*, *swāþ* (O. Icel. *swörðr*) *the skin of bacon*, *wēþ* *worth*.

brieð *to breathe*, *buið* *booth*, *leeð* (O. Icel. *hlaða*) *barn*, *saið* *scythe*, *smuið* *smooth*.

§ 307. It has disappeared before the *s*, *z* in *muns* *months*, *tluez* *clothes*. And also in *wi* *with*.

§ 308. The *d* in *beed* *to bathe* has probably been influenced by *weed* *to wade*.

§ 309. The ordinal numerals, except *seknd* *second*, *þēd* *third*, all end in *t*. Regular forms are *fēst* (OE. *fyresta*),

first, fift (OE. *fifta*) *fifth, sikst* (OE. *siexta*) *sixth, twelft* (OE. *twelfta*) *twelfth*, after the analogy of which have been formed *fouet* (OE. *fēowerða*) *fourth, naint ninth, tent tenth*, etc.

Sibilants.

S.

§ 310. Initially and finally as also medially (except between voiced sounds) OE. *s* was a voiceless spirant like the *s* in Mod. English *sin*. Medially between voiced sounds it was possibly voiced like the *s* in Mod. English *rise*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. § 204.

The development of *s* in the W. dialect is parallel with that of *f* (§ 283) and *þ* (§ 306), so that we shall here distinguish the three positions: 1. Initially. 2. When the sound has remained medial in the W. dialect. 3. When the sound was already final in OE. or has become final in the W. dialect. Here two subdivisions are necessary according as we have now the voiceless or the voiced spirant. Cp. § 283.

1. Initial *s* has remained both before vowels and consonants: *sā* a *drain, sough, sāk* to *suck, sam up* to *pick up, seem lard, set* to *set, sī* (OE. *sēon* = OHG. *sīhan*) to *stretch, sin* since, *sind* to *rinse, wash out, slate(r)* to *spill, smuif* smooth, *snod* smooth, even, *snikit* a small passage, *speik* to *speak, spitek* spigot, *steim* to *bespeak, stedi* steady, *strie* straw, *swāp* the skin of bacon, *sweep* the handle of a machine.

s (?) has become *š* in *šū, še* she.

s has also remained before *ū* in French words, whereas in the lit. language it has become *š*: *siuge(r)* sugar, *sine(r)* sure.

2. Medially between voiced sounds we have **z**: *bism* *besom*, *biznes* *business*, *buzed* *butterfly*, *dlazn* *to glaze*, *fezn* *pheasant*, *frozn* *frozen*, *fuzi* *soft, spongy*, *mizl* *to drizzle (of rain)*, *rizd* *rancid (of bacon)*, *risn* *risen*, *pāzn* *thousand*, *uzbn* *husband*, *wizn* *to wither*.

z has also remained before *ü* in French words, but has become **ž** in the lit. language: *meze(r)* *measure*, *pleze(r)* *pleasure*, *treze(r)* *treasure*.

The **š** in *sišez* *scissors* is difficult to explain. It is just possible that it may have been influenced by *saiš* *scythe*, just as *mud might* (verb) has probably been influenced by *kud could*, *sud should*, and *be-int* *behind* by *frunt front*, and *beed* *to bathe* by *weed* *to wade*.

In combination with voiceless sounds **s** has been retained: *besk* *to bask*, *blosm* *blossom*, *fasn* *to fasten*, *kist* *a chest*, *kēsn* *to christen*, *musl* *muscle*, *raal* *to wrestle*, *rust* (O.Icel. *röst*) *rest*, *repose*, *trāst* *to trust*, *prosl* (OE. *prostle*) *thrush*.

3. *ās* *house*, *dlas* *glass*, *dāfais* (O.Fr. *giste*) *joist*, *gīs* *geese*, *kēs* *to curse*, *kus* *kiss*, *lās* (pl. *lais*) *louse*, *mās* (pl. *mais*) *mouse*, *muns* *months*, *oes* *horse*, *ues(t)* *hoarse*, *šis* *this*.

anz *hands*, *bleez* *blaze*, *duz* *dost, does*, but *dus* *te?* *dost thou?* *greez* *to graze*, *iuz* *to use*, *loiz* (OE. *losian*) *to lose*, *nuez* *nose*, *raiz* *to rise*, *ruex* *rose*, *temz* (ME. *temse*) *hop-sieve*, *tluez* *clothes*.

Final **z** is very common in originally unstressed forms, as *iz*, *z* *is*, *šaz* *thou hast*, *īz* *he has*, *he* *is*, *ez*, *uz* *us*, never *us* even as stressed form, *ez* *as*.

§ 311. **s** has disappeared in: *pei* (ME. *pese*) *pea*, *ridl* (ME. *redels*) *riddle*, *šimi* *chemise*, *tšeri* (O.Fr. *cerise*) *cherry*.

The Gutturals.

C.

§ 312. Germanic **k**, generally written **c** in OE., remained a guttural initially before the guttural vowels **a**, **ā**, **o**, **ō**, **u**, **ū** and their mutations **e**, **æ**, **e**, **ē** (**œ**), **y**, **ȳ**, but became a palatal before the palatal vowels **æ**, **ē** (= OHG. **ä**), **e** (= Germanic **e**) **ea**, **eo**, **ēa**, **ēo**, **i**, **ī** and their mutations **e**, **ie** (= i-umlaut of **ea**, **eo**), **ie** (i-umlaut of **ēa**, **ēo**).

Medial **c** and **cc** remained a guttural before **a** following **a**, **o**, **u**, but became palatal when an **i** or **j** originally followed, as **sēc(e)an** = Goth. **sōkjan** *to seek*, **þecc(e)an** from older ***þakjan** *to cover*, **brycc** from older ***brukiz** *breach*. See Sievers, OE. Gr. §§ 206-7.

But already at an early period the palatals became gutturals again in many cases in the Anglian dialects, e.g. **sēcān** *to seek*, **þencān** *to think*, **cāld** *cold*. See Sweet, HES. § 535, Kluge, Grundriss der germanischen Philologie, i. pp. 836-41.

1. Initial **c** before consonants.

c has disappeared before **n**: **neid** *to knead*, **naif** *knife*, **nī** *knee*.

It has remained before **r**: **krap** *the renderings of lard*, **kreev** *to crave*, **kriŋ** *to cringe*, **kriuk** *crook*, **kroe** *craw*.

It has become **t** before **l**: **tlād** *cloud*, **tlam** *to famish*, **tlāt** *clout*, **tleġ** (Lowland Scot. **clag**) *to clog*, **tleŋk** *to flog*, **boz** *on the ears*, **tlie(r)** *clear*, **tliet** *coltsfoot*, **tlieŋ** *clean*, **tlim** *to climb*, **tlip** *to cling*, **tlip** *to clip*, **tlīu** *a ball of string or worsted*, **tliv** *to cleave*, **tlōe** *claw*, **tlōek** *to scratch with the fingers or claws*, **tlōk** *to cluck*, **tlomp** *to tread heavily*, **tluek** *cloak*, **tluep** *cloth*, **tlueve(r)** *clover*. **k** has disappeared in **nek-lep** *neckcloth*, *handkerchief*.

2. Initially before vowels.

kā cow, **kaf** chaff, **kaind** kind, **kait** kite, **kanl** candle, **kāt** cart, **kāv** to carve, **keek** bread of every kind, **ke(r)** care, **kei** key, **kek** hemlock, **kemp** (ME. *kempe* shaggy) small coarse white hairs in wool, **kep** to catch (a ball, etc.), **kest** (ME. *kesten*) to cast, **ketl** kettle, **kēget** kirkgate (but **tšētš** church), **kēnl** kernel, **kēs** to curse, **kēsmes** Christmas, **kīl** to cool, **kil** (OE. *owellan*) to kill, **kiln** kiln, **o-kin** akin, **kīn** keen, **kindm** (OE. *cynedōm*) kingdom, **kīp-kof** (cp. ME. *kinken* to pant, gasp), whooping cough, **kīp** to keep, **kist** a chest, box, **kit** (ME. *kitte*, cp. Mid. Du. *kitte*) a pail, **kitl** to tickle, **kitl** to bring forth kittens, **kitšn** kitchen, **koef** calf, **koel** to call, **kal** to gossip, **koen** corn, **koit** coat, **koud** cold, **kouk** (see NED. sub *colk*) coke, **kout** colt, **kubed** cupboard, **kud** (OE. *owidu*) cud, **kuem** comb, **kūk** cook, **kum** to come.

tšaid to chide, **tšap** chap, **tšavl** to nibble at, gnaw, chew, **tšeu** to chew, **tšētš** church, **tšiep** cheap, **tšīk** cheek, **tšīkin** chicken, **tšilde(r)** children, **tšin** chin, **tšerep** to chirp, **tšīz** cheese, **tšiuz** to choose, **tšoek** chalk, **tšoul** (ME. *ohavel*, O. Low Germ. *kafal*) lit. jaw, only used in the phrase **tšīk en tšoul** said of two people walking closely together, **tšuek** to choke, **tšuf** proud, haughty.

3. Initial sc.

skab scab, **skaftin** shafting, **skelp** (ME. *skelpen*) to beat, flog, **skep** (O. Icel. *skeppa*) a large wicker basket for holding spinning bobbins, **skeelz** scales, **skōf** scurf, **skai** sky, **skift** to shift, remove, **skil** skill, **skin** skin, **skoup** scoop, **skuft** the nape of the neck, **skuil** school, **skul** skull of the head, **skute(r)** to spill, **skraml** to scramble, **skreep** to scrape, **skrat** (ME. *scrattin*) to scratch, **skriem** to scream, **skrik** (O. Low Germ. *scricōn*) to shriek.

šak to shake, **šait** cacare, **šaiu** (ME. *schīve*, M. Low Germ. *schīve*) a slice, **šakl** shackle, **šap** shape, **šel** shell,

šelf shelf, **š**eed shade, **š**een shame, **š**ee(r) share, **š**ie(r) to shear, **š**il (ME. *schellen*, but Prom. Parv. p. 446 has *schillin*) to shell peas, **šin** shin, **š**ip ship, **š**iuk shook, **š**op shop, **š**ot shot, **š**ut shut, **š**učē(r) to shudder, **š**uv to shove, **š**renk shrank, **š**rimp shrimp, **š**rink to shrink.

Initial *sc* has become *s* in: **sal**, **sl**, **s** shall, **sud**, **sed**, **st** should.

4. When medial *c* has not become final in the W. dialect. **eeked** (cp. ME. *aske lizard*) **newt**, **fikl** fickle, **kokl** cockle, **miks** (by metathesis from OE. *miscian*) to **mix**, **sikl** sickle, **twinkl** to **twinkle**.

fike(r) to flicker, **neekt** naked, **snikit** a small passage, **wokn** to **waken**.

kitšn kitchen.

meed made, **mual** mussel, **teen** taken, **feseen** forsaken.

5. When *c* or its further development is final in the W. dialect.

bek beck, **beek** to bake, **brek** to break, **briuk** brook, **daik** ditch, **dreek** drake, **fleek** flake (of snow), **bried-fleik** (O. Icel. **fleki** hurdle) a hurdle on which oat-cakes are dried, **flik** flich of bacon, **flok** flock, **ik** (cp. Low Germ. *hicken*) to hitch, **iuk** hook, **kok** cock, **lavrek** lark, **lek** to leak, **leek** to play, **lik** to lick, **liuk** to look, **lok** lock, **mak** to make, **muk** muck, **nek** neck, **niuk** nook, **nok** to knock, **pak** bundle, **pluk** pluck, **prik** to prick, **reek** rake, **reik** to reach, **rik** smoke, **sāk** to suck, **sek** sack, **seek** sake, **slek** small coal, **slek** to extinguish a fire with water, **slumek** a dirty, untidy person, **sneek** snake, **snek** (ME. *snekke*) latch of a door, **spek** speck, **speik** to speak, **steek** stake, **suek** to soak, **tak** to take, **tik** tick, **tiuk** took, **tlik** (OE. *clýccan*) to clutch, seize, catch hold, **pak** thatch, **pik** thick, **weik** (ME. *weke*) the wick of a lamp or candle, **wāk** (noun) work, **wēk** to work, **wik** (O. Icel. **vik** (noun) stirring, moving) quick, alive.

boek *balk, beam*; **toek** *to talk*, **woek** *to walk*.

benk *bench*, **drink** *to drink*, **enk** *hank*, **spenk** *to hit*, **pink** *to think*.

bāk *bark*, **bēk** *birch*, **foek** *fork*, **māk** *mark*, **moek** *maggot*, **stāk** (OE. *stearc strong, severe*) *very, quite*, **wāk** (OE. *wære*, O. Icel. *verkr*) *ache, pain*.

Palatal *nc* has become *nš*: **drenš** (OE. *drencan*) *to drench*.

bitš *bitch*, **bleitš** *to bleach*, **breitš** *breach*, **britš** *breech*, **etš** *to hatch*, **foš** *to fetch*, **krutš** *crutch*, **latš** *latch*, **leitš** *leech*, **meitš** *to measure*, **mitš** *much*, **notš** *a run at the game of cricket*, **pitš** *pitch*, **sitš** *such*, **speitš** *speech*, **stītš** *stitch*, **stretš** *to stretch*, **swetš** (OE. *swæcc a taste*) *a sample of cloth*, **tletš** (cp. O. Icel. *klekja to hatch*) *a brood of chickens*, **teitš** *to teach*, **witš** *which*, **wotš** *to watch*.

6. Final *sc*.

ask (ME. *harsk*, cp. Dan. *harsk*) *dry, rough, harsh*, **besk** *to bask*, **busk** *to go about from place to place singing and playing for money*.

eš *ash-tree*, **flš** *fish*, **fleš** *flesh*, **freš** *fresh*, **peš** (ME. *paschen*, cp. Swed. *paska*) *to knock about, smash, dash*, **reš** *rash*, **weš** *to wash*, **wiš** *to wish*.

sc has become *s* in **as** (OE. *sæce*) *ash*, **as-midin** *ash-pit*, **as** *beside aks* (OE. *āscian, ācsian*) *to ask*, **mens** (OE. *men-nisc*) *dignity, honour* *neatness, tidiness*.

§ 313. **k** has disappeared through assimilation in **kēget** *kirkgate*, **kin-kof** *whooping cough*, beside **kink** (ME. *kinken to pant, gasp*) *to cough (of whooping cough)*, **wāte** (lit. *work day*, *kd > kt > tt > t*) *week day*. **oks > os** in the phrase **pins te?** *thinkest thou?* as **ednt'e out te (e) dunt**, **pins te?** (lit. *hadst not thou ought to have done it, thinkest thou?*) *don't you think you ought to have done it?* Many people pronounce it as if it were **pin ste?**

§ 314. The relation, if any, of **bleg**, plural **blegz**, to *blackberry* is difficult to explain. It may be that **blakberi** became **blagberi** by assimilation, and that then **beri** was dropped. **blag** would regularly become **bleg** in the W. dial., see § 59.

g.

§ 315. OE. initial **g** was a voiced spirant before both vowels and consonants. Before guttural vowels and their mutations (cp. § 312) it was a guttural spirant, as also before **æ** (Sievers, OE. Gr. § 212), but before the palatal vowels **e** (=Germanic **e**), **ea**, **eo**, **ēa**, **ēo**, **i**, **ie** it was a palatal spirant. At a later period the guttural spirant became an explosive before consonants, guttural vowels, and **ȳ** (=i-umlaut of **ū**), **ē** (=i-umlaut of **ō**); but the palatal spirant remained. On forms like Mod. Engl. **give**, **get**, **begin**, etc., see Sweet's New English Grammar §§ 817-8, and Kluge in Paul's Grundriss I. pp. 843-4.

Medially between vowels it was a voiced spirant. After **n** (=ɲ) it was an explosive. And when geminated (written **gg**) it was also a voiced guttural or palatal explosive according as it was originally followed by a guttural or palatal vowel.

During the OE. period final **g** became **h** after long guttural vowels and **r**, **l**, Sievers § 214.

1. Initial **g** before consonants.

It has disappeared before **n**: **neeg** to *gnaw*, **nat** *gnat*.

It has remained before **r**: **gēal** *gristle*, **gree** *grey*, **grīn** *green*, **grund** *ground*.

Before **l** it has become **d**: **dlad** *glad*, **dlāmi** *sad*, *down-cast*, **dlas** *glass*, **dlīum** *gloom*, **dlue(r)** (ME. **glōren**, Swed. **glōra**) *to stare*, **dlumpi** *sulky*, *morose*.

2. Initially before vowels.

Initially before vowels it has had the same development as in lit. Engl. :

gab (cp. O. Icel. **gabba**) *impudence, cheek*, **gane(r)** *gander*, **gavlek** (OE. **gafoluc** *spear*) *crowbar*, **geep** *to gape*, **geet** *gate*, **gest** *guest*, **get** *to get*, **gilt** (O. Icel. **gilta**) *a young female pig*, **be-gin** *to begin*, **giv**, **gi** *to give*, **goit** *a water channel*, *mill-stream*, **guet** *goat*, **goud** *gold*, **guid** *good*.

jād *yard*, **jān** *yarn*, **jel** *to yell*, **jelp** *to yelp*, **jest** *yeast*, **jestede** *yesterday*, **jild** *to yield*, **joen** *to yawn*, **jole** *yellow*, **juek** *yolk*.

3. When **g** or its further development has not become final in the W. dial.

æg has become **ee**: **breen** *brain*, **eel** *hail*, **feen** *fain*, *gladly*, **fee(r)** *fair*, **meen** *main*, **neel** *nail*, **peel** *pair*, **sleen** *slain*, **sneel** *snail*, **teel** *tail*, see § 65. But we have **sed** (OE. **sæde** beside **sægde**) *said*.

ag has become **oe**: **doen** *to dawn*.

āg has become **oe** in **oen** *own*.

eg has become **ee** and has thus fallen together with **ee** from **æg**: **breed** (OE. **bregdan**) *to resemble, act like another person*, **geen** (O. Icel. **gegn**) *near, direct*, **geen** *gain*, **leed** *laid*, **leen** *lain*, **reel** *rail*, **reen** *rain*, **seel** *sail*. See § 84.

ig has become **i**: **stil**, **stī** *stile*, **tīl** *tile*, cp. also **stī** *ladder*. But we have **sail** from **sigelian** *to drain through a sieve*, **saið** from **sigþe** *scythe*. **ig** cannot have become **i** at a very early period in the North, otherwise it would have become **ai** like old **i**. Cp. also *Easther*, A Glossary of the Dialect of Almondbury and Huddersfield, sub **sile** and **stigh**.

og has become **ou**: **floun** *flown*.

ug has become **ā**: **fāl** *fowl*, **kāl** *cowl*.

4. When **g**, **eg**, or their further development have become final in the W. dialect.

a. *g* has combined with the preceding vowel along with which it has become a long vowel or a diphthong.

æg: *dee day, mee* (emphatic form) *may*.

ag: *droe to draw, loe law*.

āg: *lou low, ou to owe*.

ǣg: *gree grey, tlee clay; kei key, nei to neigh*.

eg: *wee way, wei to weigh*.

ēg: *dī to dye, dri dreary, gloomy, tedious, tī to tie*.

ig: *stī sty, stī ladder*.

og: *bou* (OE. *boga*) *bow*.

ōg: *biu bough, driu drew, iniu* (pl.) *enough*, as *este inif* *bried?* *hast thou enough bread?* But *este iniu poreets?* *hast thou enough potatoes?* *pliu plough, sliu slew*.

ōg: *sli sly*.

ug: *sā sough, drain*; but *suf-oil* *manhole of a drain, bā to bow, sā* (OE. *sugu*) *sow*.

ȳg: *drai dry*.

ēag: *ī* (pl. *in*) *eye*.

ēog: *fī to fly, fī fly, lī to tell a lie*.

b. After *l* we have *e, i*: *bele to bellow, folo to follow, gales gallows, swole to swallow, tale tallow, beli belly*.

After *r* we have *e, i*: *bore to borrow, mare marrow, sore sorrow, beri berry, beri to bury, weri to worry*.

c. Final *ig* in unaccented syllables has become *i*: *bodi body, dizi dizzy, evi heavy, moni many, oni any, rudi ruddy*.

d. We have *f* in: *duēf dough, duefi cowardly*, lit. *doughy*, *dwāf dwarf, inif* (sing.) *enough, sluf slough, suf-oil* *manhole of a drain, trof trough, uf displeasure, an offended manner, rage*.

Here may conveniently be placed *druft* (OE. *drūgap*) *drought, sterep* (OE. *stig-rāp*) *stirrup, bākm* (OE. *beorg + ham*, see N.E.D. sub *bargham*) *the collar of a horse*.

NOTE.—*sā drain*, and *iniu* (pl.) *enough*, are from the inflected forms.

e. The W. dialect has **g** :

dreeg to drawl, **eeg** the berry of the hawthorn, **ig** (OE. **hyge** mind) mood, temper, **meeg** maw, **neeg** to gnaw, **seeg** a saw.

beg bag, **big** big, great, **breg** to brag, **brig** bridge, **brigg** a trivet, in brewing, to put across a tub to support the hop-sieve, **deg** (cp. Swed. **dagga** to bedew) to besprinkle with water, **dig** to dig, **dog** dog, **dreg** to drag, **dregg** drags, **eg** (ME. **eggen**) to incite, urge on, **eg** egg, **flig** (ME. **fligge**, cp. OHG. **flukke** able to fly) fledge, **flog** to flog, **fog** (ME. **fogge** rank grass) after-grass, **frig** coire, **frog** frog, **geg** (ME. **gaggin**) to gag, **ie-wig** earwig, **leg** leg, **lig** to lie down, **lug** (ME. **luggen**, Swed. **lugga** to lug, drag) to pull the hair of the head, **mig** midge, **og** the wool of a sheep which has been shorn for the first time, **pig** pig, **prog** wood collected for the fire on the fifth of November, **reg** rag, **rig** back, **rigin** ridge of a house, **seg** sedge, **seg** (ME. **saggin**) to distend, **šeg** shag, **tug** (ME. **tuggen**) to tug, **plod** twig twig, **ug** to carry, **weg** to wag.

f. The W. dialect has **dž** in : **edž** hedge, **edž** edge, **sledž**-**ame(r)** sledge-hammer, **wedž** wedge.

g. Palatal **ng** has become **nž** : **inž** hinge, **krinž** to cringe, **sinž** to singe.

h. **bai** (OE. **bycgan**) to buy, **lee** (OE. **lecgan**) to lay, **see** (OE. **secgan**) to say are from the forms without gemination.

h.

§ 316. OE. initial **h** was an aspirate like the **h** in Mod. Engl. hand. In other positions it was a spirant like the **ch** in German nach, ich.

§ 317. a. Initial **h** has disappeared in the W. dialect :

ap (ME. *happen*) to *wrap up*, **eft** *haft*, *handle*, **oil** *hole*, **uel** *whole*, **ut** *hot*.

loup (O.Icel. *hlaupa*) to *jump*, **luef** (OE. *hlāf*) *loaf*.

nit (OE. *hnitu*) *nit*, **nut** (OE. *hnutu*) *nut*.

riw (OE. *hring*) *ring*, **riuk** (OE. *hrōc*) *rook*.

wie(r) *where*, **wiet** *wheat*, **wāf** *wharf*, **wen** *when*, **wot** *what*.

§ 318. *b*. Medial and final **h** have disappeared except in the examples under *c*, *d* :

eit *eight*, **eit** *height*, **feit** to *fight*, **reit** *right*, **streit** *straight*, **weit** *weight*.

brit *bright*, **flit** *flight*, **frit** *fright*, **lit** *light*, **lits** (ME. *lihte*) *the lungs of animals*, **mīt** (noun) *might*, **nīt** *night*, **plīt** *plight*, **rīt** *wright*, **sīt** *sight*, **slīt** *slight*, **tīt** *tight*.

bout *bought*, **brout** *brought*, **doute(r)** *daughter*, **out** *aught*, **out** *ought*, **nout** *naught*, **rout** *wrought*, **sout** *sought*, **tout** *taught*, **pout** *thought*.

ei *high*, but **efe(r)** (OE. *hēahfore*) *heifer*, **nei** *nigh*, but **neebe(r)** (OE. *nāah-gebūr*) *neighbour*.

sī to *sigh*, see Mayhew OE. Phonology, § 814, **soe** *he saw*, **pī** *thigh*.

fere (OE. *furh*, ME. *furh*, *furwe*) *furrow*, **ole** (OE. *holh*, ME. *holwe*) *hollow*.

§ 319. *c*. **h** has become **f** in: **draft** *draught*, *draft*, **kof** *cough*, **laf** *laugh*, **ruf** *rough*, **tof** *tough*, **woef** (OE. *walh* *sickly taste*) *insipid*.

laſte(r) *laughter*, **slaſter** to *slaughter*.

Beside **priu** (OE. *purh*) *wē* have also **prif** *through*.

§ 320. *d*. **hs** has become **ks** : **nekst** *next*, **oks** *ox*, **siks** *six*, **woks** to *grow*.

The French Element.

§ 321. The consonants of the French words occurring in the W. dialect have for the most part been already treated along with the other consonants. There therefore only remain to be added a few examples of **k**, **g**, **š**, **tš**, **dž**.

k.

§ 322. **k** has remained: **koul** (O. Fr. *coillir*) *to rake*, **koese** (O. Norm. Fr. *causie*) *causeway*, **keed card**, **kees case**, **keisn** (lit. *occasion*) *need, necessity*, **kontréeri** *contrary*, **kreek** *to creak*.

skafi *scaffold*, **skafin** *scaffolding*, **skoud** *to scald*, **skeelit** *scarlet*, **kwaleti** *quality*, **kwari** *stone quarry*, **kwalet** *quiet*, **kweet** *quart*, **keekes** *body, carcase*, **blenkit** *blanket*, **blenk** *blank*, **ink** *ink*, **renk** *rank*, **avek** *havoc*, **biek** *beak*, **leelek** *lilac*, **paik** *to pick, choose, select*, **puek** *pork*, **fakt** *fact*, but pl. **faks**.

§ 323. **kl** has become **tl** in **tlāk** *clerk*, **tleem** *claim*, **trietl** *treacle*. The change of initial **kl** to **tl** is quite regular in native English words also (§ 312, 1), but **trietl** is the only example I know where medial or rather final **kl** has become **tl**.

§ 324. **kw** has become **tw** in: **twil** *quill*, **pen**, **twilt** *quilt*, **twilt** *to beat*, **thrash**.

§ 325. **wišin** *cushion*, seems to be the same as the literary word originally, but I cannot for the present offer a satisfactory explanation of the exact relation in which they stand to each other.

g.

§ 326. **g** has remained: **gāl** *the matter which gathers in the corner of the eye* (see Florio, s.v. **cispa** *a kind of waterish matter in sore eyes*, called of some **Gowl**. Or it is **cispi** *waterish* or **gowly eyes**), **galek** (O. Fr. **galo**) *left hand*, **garit** *garret*, **geete(r)** *garter*, **gizn** *to choke*, **gol** *goal*, only used in the game of **lits en gōts** (§ 177), **grant** *grant*, **egrivéet** *to aggravate, vex*, **eegifai** *to argue, dispute*.

š.

§ 327. We regularly have **š** in cases where the lit. language has this sound: **fešn** *fashion*, **pešn** *passion*, **rediš** *radish*.

finiš *finish*, **vāniš** *varnish*, **blemiš** *blemish*.

branš *branch*, **eenšn** *ancient*.

dž.

§ 328. **dž** has generally remained^r in words where the lit. language has this sound. In the W. dial. **dž** also occurs after **n**: **džais** *joist*, **dželes** *jealous*, **dželi** *jelly*, **džoul** *to knock, strike*, **džoint** *joint*, **džoem** *the side post of a door or chimney piece*, **džoenes** *jaundice*, **eedž** *age*, **damidž** *damage*, **fuedž** *forge*, **indžoi** *to enjoy*, **lenwidž** *language*, **pidžn** *pigeon*, **soudžē(r)** *soldier*.

indžn *engine*, **moendž** *mange*, **moendži** *mangy*, **peevish**, **streendž** *strange*, **tšeendž** *change*.

§ 329. **dž** has become **d** in: **Doed** *George*, **Dued** *Joe*, **Duez**, **Duezi** *Joshua*, **doi** *joy, darling*, a pet word applied to children. This last word gives a clue to the explanation of

the change, which is no doubt due to the imperfect pronunciation of children being imitated by grown-up persons. The proper names must originally have been used in addressing children only, just as *doi* still is, and then afterwards have become used for grown-up persons.

tš.

§ 330. We regularly have *tš* in the same words in which the literary language has it: *tšapl chapel*, *tšeedš to charge*, *tšeeme(r) chamber*, *tšeri cherry*, *tšimli chimney*, *tšois choice*, *tšons chance*, *tšont chant*.

preitš to preach, *poutš to pouch*.

ACCIDENCE.



CHAPTER VII.

NOUNS.

A. Formation of the Plural.

1. Plurals in -ez, -z, -s.

§ 331. Nouns ending in *s*, *š*, *z*, *ž* add *ez* to form the plural, as *las lass lasez*, *fees face feesez*, but *ās* house has *āsez*; *diš dish dišez*, *wotš watch wotšez*; *nuez nose, nuezez*, *sais size saizez*; *edž hedge edžez*, *džudž judge džudžez*.

§ 332. Nouns ending in a vowel or voiced consonant other than *z*, *ž* add *z*, as: *lad lud la dz*, *gam game gamz*, *ratn rat ratnz*, *leeč barn leečz*, *dee day deez*. But nouns ending in *-nd*, *(-r)* lose the *-d*, *(-r)* before the plural ending §§ 302, 259, as *frend friend frenz*, *fače(r) father fačez*.

§ 333. Nouns ending in a voiceless consonant other than *s*, *š* add *s*, as *lat lath lats*, *kap cap kaps*, *diep death dieps*, *māp mouth māps*, *wāf wharf wāfs*, *ruif roof ruifs*.

But nouns ending in *f* preceded by a vowel or diphthong (except *ui*) which was long in OE., and nouns originally ending in *-lf* change the *f* into *v* and add *z* in the plural, as *luof loaf* *luovz*, *naif knife* *naivz*, *koef calf* *koevz*.

2. Plurals in *-n*.

§ 334. There are only three nouns which have *-n* in the plural: *ī eye* *in*, *oks ox* *oksn*, *šū shoe* *šuin*.

3. Plural in *-r*.

§ 335. The only example of this class is *tāilde(r)* *children*. In the singular we use *bān*, the plural of which is *bānz*, and is in more general use than *tāilde(r)*.

4. Plurals with umlaut.

§ 336. These are: *fuit foot* *fit*, *guis goose* *gis*, *lās louse* *lais*, *man man* *men*, *mās mouse* *mais*, *tuip tooth* *tīp*, *wumen woman* *wimin*.

5. Singular and Plural alike.

§ 337. *as ash*, *ashes*, *fiš fish*, *fishes*, *šīp sheep*.

Nouns expressing time, space, weight, measure, and number, when preceded by a cardinal numeral, as *iz net* *bin sīn fe ten jie(r)* *he has not been seen for ten years*, but *its jiez sin e we sīn it's years since he was seen*, and similarly with *munp month*, *wik week*. *pri mail pre* *Koevle three miles from Calverley*, but *mailz pre ſie(r)* *miles from there*, and similarly for *inš inch*, *fuit foot*, *jied yard*, *eeke(r)* *acre*, etc. *ten pund e meit ten pounds of meat*, cp. lit. Engl. *a ten-pound note*, but *ſe we punz ont weested there were pounds of it wasted*, and similarly with *āns ounce*, *stuen stone*, *unded weit hundred weight*, etc. *tū kweet et best two quarts of the best (ale)*, *siks gain six gallons*, *nain šilin nine shillings*, etc. *foue skue(r)* *four scores*, but *skuez on em scores of them*, etc.

6. Miscellaneous.

§ 338. Some nouns are only used in the plural as: **kruds** curds, **laps** a kind of woollen waste made in spinning, **lits** lungs of animals, **loks** small pieces of wool which have been detached from the fleece, **mezls** meusles, **noilz** the short hairs taken out of the wool by the combing machine, **roidz** clearings (of a wood), now only used in the phrase **West Roidz** *West Royds*, **sičez** scissors, **sperinz** banns of marriage, **tenz** tongs, **trūsez** trousers. Others have a different meaning in the singular and the plural, as **brig** bridge pl. **brigs** bridges, a trivet to put across a tub to support the hop-sieve, **green** grain **greenz** malt which has been used in brewing beer, **grund** ground **grunz** sediment.

Nouns with double plural endings are rare, but we have them in: **belessez** bellows, **galessez** braces, **stepsez** steps.

In speaking of cows the form **bies** is generally used, as **ā moni bies eje nā?** *how many cows (lit. beasts) have you now?*

poridž porridge, always, and **brop** broth, frequently, require the plural form of the verb as **čem poridž worent ez guid ez če out te (e) bīn**, lit. *them porridge were not as good as they ought to have been.*

B. Formation of the Genitive Case.

§ 339. The sign of the genitive both singular and plural is generally omitted when one noun qualifies another; the two nouns thus forming a kind of compound, as **čemz mi fače buits** *those are my father's boots*; but **čem buits e mi fačez** *those boots are my father's*, **tlad fače buits** *the boy's father's boots*, but **tbuits e tlad fačez** *the boots of the boy's*

father, ðem bānz (never bānzes) muðe(r) those children's mother.

When the genitive is not followed by another noun, the gen. singular and plural have the same form as the nom. plural. The only exceptions are that nouns which end in **-vz** in the plural have **-fs** in the gen. singular, **waifs wife's**, and the two umlaut-plurals **men, wimin** have sing. **manz, wumenz**, plural **menz, wiminz**.

CHAPTER VIII.

ADJECTIVES.

1. The Articles.

§ 340. The indefinite article **e** *a*, **en** *an*, differs from lit. Engl. in so far that **e** may be used before both vowels and consonants. It is equally right to say: **av etn e** or **en apl** *I have eaten an apple*. In **nidiet** *idiot* and **noreišn** *row, disturbance*, the initial **n** has come from the indef. article, **čis nidiet** *this idiot*, **wots tmienin e čis noreišn** *what is the meaning of this (lit. oration) row?* Cp. lit. Engl. **newt** for **ewt**. Observe the phrase: **a wer i sitš en e steet** *I was in such (an) a state*.

§ 341. The definite article **t** *the* is generally attached to the following word, as **tman** *the man*, **tkoils** *the coals*, **tak tguid enz** *take the good ones*, **tloed e tmane(r)** *the lord of the manor*, **a duent noe wot tman did wit** *I don't know what the man did with it*, **a no(e) ue tman wo(r)** *I know who the man was*.

When the word following the definite article begins with **t** or **d**, the only trace of the article is that **t** and **d** become suspended or popularly expressed lengthened. We make a clear distinction between **teebl** *table* and **t'eebl** *the table*, **dlium** *gloom* and **d'lium** *the gloom*.

Cp. the similar distinction between *ait eight.* and *ait' eighth.*

We however always use *ðe* before *loed* when it means *God*, as *ðes nnebbi bed ðe loed on mi, noes wot iv ed to baid there is nobody but the Lord and myself, know what I have had to suffer.* *ðe* (never *t*) is also used after *ne who*, *wot what*, in such expressions as: *ne ðe divl did ðat? who the devil did that? wot ðe erment dux e wont? what the hangment does he want? a duxent noe wot ðe erment i did wit I don't know what the hangment he did with it.*

NOTE.—In order to obtain information on this difference in the use of *t* and *ðe* in some other Yorkshire dialect, I wrote to Mr. Bradley, the Joint Editor of the *New English Dictionary*, who is thoroughly conversant with the Sheffield dialect; and from his kind communication I learn that the distinction in the Sheffield dialect is practically the same as in my own. I venture to quote the following extract from his letter, which will be found interesting and instructive.—‘*t* lord o’ *t* manor—(decidedly). When “*Lord*” means *God*, the association of liturgical and Bible reading generally cause the full pronunciation (*ðe*) to be used. But I have, though rarely, heard *t* *Lord*, in rather off-hand, irreverent speech; and “*Lord knows*” without any article at all is common enough. A don’t know what *t*’man did wi’ it—(certainly not *ðe* man, nor man without article). What the hangment, What the devil, What the plague, etc.—(always *ðe*, never *t* or omitted). A know who *t*’man wor—(certainly not *ðe*, nor omitted).’

2. Comparison of Adjectives.

§ 342. The comparative is formed by adding *-ø(r)* and the superlative by adding *-ist* to the positive. This rule also holds good for familiar adjectives of two or more syllables. But unfamiliar adjectives of more than one syllable sometimes form the comparative and superlative by prefixing *mue(r)*, *muest*.

fæø(r) *far*, *fære(r)*, *fārist*; *jun* *young*, *jueø(r)*, *junist* or *jurst*; *uelsm* *wholesome*, *uelsm-ø(r)*, *uelsm-ist*; *biutifi* *beautiful*, *biutifi-er*, *biutifi-ist*.

§ 343. The following adjectives are compared irregularly as in lit. Engl. :

<i>bad bad</i> }	<i>wāe(r)</i>	<i>wäst</i>
<i>il ill</i> }		
<i>guid good</i>	<i>bete(r)</i>	<i>best</i>
<i>lat late</i>	<i>late(r)</i>	<i>latist, last</i>
<i>litl little</i>	<i>les</i>	<i>liest</i>
<i>moni many</i> }	<i>mue(r)</i>	<i>muest</i>
<i>mitš much</i> }		
<i>nie(r) near</i>	<i>niere(r)</i>	<i>nierist, nekst</i>

NOTE.—The use of *vari* before adjectives is the same as in lit. Engl. : *vari guid very good*. But instead of using *vari* we sometimes repeat the adjective with *es* as : *guid es guid very good, dāk es dāk very dark*.

3. Numerals.

§ 344. a. Cardinal and ordinal numerals.

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
<i>wun one</i>	<i>fēst</i>
<i>tū two</i>	<i>seknd</i>
<i>pri three</i>	<i>pēd</i>
<i>foue(r) four</i>	<i>fouet</i>
<i>faiv five</i>	<i>fift</i>
<i>siks six</i>	<i>sikst</i>
<i>sevm seven</i>	<i>sevnt</i>
<i>eit eight</i>	<i>eit'</i>
<i>nain nine</i>	<i>naint</i>
<i>ten ten</i>	<i>tent</i>
<i>(e)levm eleven</i>	<i>(e)levnt</i>
<i>twelv twelve</i>	<i>twelft</i>
<i>pētīn thirteen</i>	<i>pētint</i>
<i>fouetīn fourteen</i>	<i>fouetint</i>

<i>Cardinal.</i>	<i>Ordinal.</i>
fiftin <i>fifteen</i>	fiftint
sikstin <i>sixteen</i>	sikstint
sevntin <i>seventeen</i>	sevntint
eitin <i>eighteen</i>	eitint
naintin <i>nineteen</i>	naintint
twenti <i>twenty</i>	twentit
twenti wun <i>twenty-one</i>	twenti fēst
twenti tū <i>twenty-two</i>	twenti seknd
pēti <i>thirty</i>	pētīt
foti <i>forty</i>	fotīt
fifti <i>fifty</i>	fiftīt
siksti <i>sixty</i>	sikstīt
sevnti <i>seventy</i>	sevntīt
eiti <i>eighty</i>	eitīt
nainti <i>ninety</i>	naintīt
unded <i>hundred</i>	undet
pāzn <i>thousand</i>	pāsnt

§ 345. The old form *wun one* is still retained in the phrase *tuen the one of two*, as *tuen on em est*, lit. *the one of them has it*, i. e. *one of the two has it*. The unaccented form is *en* or rather vocalic *n*, as *it wer e guidn it was a good one*. We may also note *wun-ā somehow*, *wun-ā er enuðe(r) somehow or other*.

On the suspended *t* in *eit' eighth*, see §§ 341, 306.

m for older *n* (§ 270) is regularly heard in *sevm*, (e)*levm*; but in *sevnt*, (e)*levnt*, *sevntin*, etc., *m* for older *n* is seldom, if ever, heard.

All the ordinals, except *seknd* and *pēd*, end in *t*. Most of these are, of course, new formations made after the analogy of *fēst*, *fift*, *sikst*, *twelft* which had *t* in OE. See § 309. In a similar manner the lit. Engl. ordinals *fifth*,

sixth, twelfth, and all those ending in *-nth* are new formations made after the analogy of such forms as *fourth*, OE. *fowerða*.

§ 346. In playing at games, e.g. *marbles toes*, boys have the following ordinals, denoting the order in which each is to begin the game. The boy who calls out *fəri* has the first turn. The order is *fəri first, səki second, pēdi third, lari last*.

NOTE.—*toe* is used for a marble of any kind. When made of marble or alabaster it is called *e wait ali*, if streaked with red veins *e bluid ali*; when of glass *e glas ali*; when made of powdered stone *e stueni*; when made of clay *e pot donek*.

§ 347. *b. Fractional numerals*: *kweete(r) quarter, e fouet or wun peet āt e foue(r) a fourth, e pēd or wun peet āt e pri a third*, and similarly *tū pēdz or tū peets āt e pri two thirds, oef half*, as *e oef pund, oef pund, or oef e pund half a pound, œpni halfpenny, œpep halfpennyworth*.

§ 348. *c. Multiplicatives*: *simpl simple, dubl double, tribl, pribl threefold, foue-foud fourfold, wuns once, twais twice, pri taims three times*.

§ 349. *d. Numerals in composition*: *e tūpri lit. a two (or) three, a few*, as *ler em ev e tūpri let them have a few, tupms two pence, fipms fivepence, prēpms three pence*, etc.

CHAPTER IX.

PRONOUNS.

1. Personal.

§ 350.

FIRST PERSON.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom.	ai, (a, i)	wī, (wi, we)
Obj.	mī, (me)	uz, (ez, s)

SECOND PERSON.

Nom.	šā, tā, (ša, ta, te)	jī, (ji, je)
Obj.	ši, (še)	jī, (je)

THIRD PERSON.

	<i>Singular.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Nom.	ī, (i, e)	it, (t)	šū, (šu, še)
Obj.	im	it, (t)	š(r), (e(r)).

Plural.

Nom.	šeē, (še, še)
Obj.	šem, (em, m).

The weak forms are in parentheses. They are far more frequently employed than the strong ones; the latter are only used to express special emphasis.

The weak form *i* *I* is older than *a*, it arose from the shortening of *ī* before the latter became *ai*, whereas *a* is the regular weak form of *ai*, cp. the weak forms *abed* *yes but*, *wol* *until*, *wa* *why*, beside the strong forms *aibed*, *wail* (noun) *while*, *wai*. Examples of the first person are:

muni gue wi je? *must I go with you?* *sali et temoen?* *shall I have it to-morrow?* *if id nobed e bit e bras, a wodnt* (or *ad net*) *diu sitē wāk* *if I had only a little brass* (money), *I would not do such work*, *al kum en sī je, wen i ger e bit e taim* *I will come and see you, when I get a bit of time*, *as e dun inā* *I shall have done presently*, *a fan em i tloin* *I found them in the lane*, *gi m(e) e feu* *give me a few*, *Ńe told me Ńa wer ie(r)* *they told me (that) thou wast here*. *wi or we bān dān til* *we are going down the hill*, *sud we len im it?* *should we lend him it?* *Ńel or Ńel stop wol we kum* *they will stop until (while) we come*. *lets as im let us* or *me ask him*, *Ńe penkt ez fe tpeenz wid teen wit* *she thanked us for the pains we had taken with it*. The *z* in the strong form *uz* is never voiceless as it is in lit. Engl. The weak form *s* is only used when it is attached enclitically to a preceding voiceless consonant.

The strong form *tā* and the weak forms *ta*, *te* can only be used interrogatively and in subordinate sentences, as *wil tā weš it?* *wilt thou wash it?* *wite len met?* *wilt thou lend me it?* *wies te kum priu?* (lit. *where hast thou come through*) *where do you come from?* *kan te diut bi Ńisen?* *canst thou do it by thyself?* *wen tet redi wil send Ńet* *when thou art ready we will send thee it*. *as or aal gi Ńe (e) oepni* *if te elps me*, *I shall give thee a halfpenny* *if thou helpest me*, *Ńat nuen se wil es te wo(r)* *thou art not so well*

as thou wast, ſal (never *tal* or *tel*) *find im et iz wāk thou wilt find him at his work.* At first sight one might be inclined to assume that the forms *tā*, *tē* have arisen from assimilation with verbal forms ending in *-t*, e. g. *āt* (§ 396) *art, out* (§ 394) *oughtest, dōst* (frequently *dōs* § 390) *durst*; but these are the three solitary instances in which the second person singular ends in *-t* where assimilation could take place. See the personal endings (§ 385). It is far more probable that the forms have arisen from their unaccented position in the sentence. If this is right then the *def. art.* *t* has a similar origin. However the *t* of the article arose, I certainly do not believe that it is a clipped form of *ſat* *that*, which is regularly used as a demonstrative (§ 354), but never as a *rel. pronoun* or *conjunction*; the latter are expressed by *et* (§§ 356, 401). *am bān te tak ſē wi me* *I am going to take thee with me.* *ji or je sed et im it ren* *you said that I am in the wrong, wot did je see tul im?* *what did you say to him? wil je sam me ſēm tluex up?* *will you pick up those clothes for me? jēv etn oel tmeit sue* *jel e te diu bāt nā wol setede* *you have eaten all the meat so you will have to do without until Saturday, if je* (not *ji*) *sī mi faſē(r), as im te kum uem* *if you see my father, ask him to come home, wi ſōe jē i tmln* *we saw you in the mill.* The old objective form of the second person plural has entirely died out; cp. on the other hand the disappearance in Modern English of the old *nom. ye* except in liturgical and the higher literary language. The pronoun of the second person singular is still extensively used, but it is not so general now as it was twenty years ago. When I was a lad the following was the rule: *ſā* was used in every case except that *jī* was used (1) in addressing strangers, especially grown-up people, or as a mark of respect to masters and old people; (2) children in addressing their

parents ; (3) people who had made each other's acquaintance after they had grown up usually employed *jī* in speaking to each other.

The masc. of the third person singular is the only pronoun which has not at least two forms for the obj. case. *im* is no doubt used as a weak form so as to prevent confusion with the obj. case of the plural. *t* is attached to the preceding word. The nominative of the feminine presents great difficulties. Dr. Sweet in his *New English Grammar* (§ 1068) gives the following explanation for the lit. Engl. form *she*: the old demonstrative *sēo* became *shō* through the intermediate stage *seō*(*ajoo*), then *shō* became contaminated with the old personal pronoun *hēo*, which gave rise to the form *shēo* which would regularly become *she* in Mod. English. This explanation may or may not be right for the lit. language, but a form *shēo* could not possibly become *šū*, but only *ši* in the W. dial. as also in the other dialects round about Windhill; cp. the *Dialect Tests* in Ellis, *EEPr.* v. On the other hand, the uncontaminated form *shō* would not become *šū* but *šiu* in the modern dialect, cp. *tiu too*, *diu do*, etc. § 164 c; unless we may assume, which I do not believe is the case, that the one solitary example (*šū shoe*, but pl. *šuin* §§ 163-4 c) containing *ū* from older *ō* has not been borrowed from the lit. language. On the various origins of W. *ū* see § 40. For the present the form *šū she* still remains a riddle. The strong form *šēm* is from OE. *šēm* (*šām*), the dat. plural of the demonstrative pronoun *sē*, *sēo*, *šæt*, whereas the weak forms *em*, *m* are from OE. *heom*, the dat. plural of the personal pronoun *hē*, *hēo*, *hit*.

Examples of the third person are: *iz bīn on trant oel twik he has been on the spree all the week*, *eze fotāt šat flik e beekn? has he fetched that fitch of bacon?* *i ied it wen e*

wer et jār ās he heard it when he was at your house, tiznt main it is not mine, eze funt ? has he found it ? gimet give me it, estet ? hast thou it ? wots e dun wit ? what has he done with it ? šuz in e mad ig she is in a bad temper, šu or še oles wešez e tmunde she always washes (the clothes) on the Monday, eše or es še sared tpigz ? has she served the pigs ? stop wol še kumz stop until she comes, ņed or ņed e gīn me ten šilin fot they would have given me ten shillings for it, wil ņe suin bi ie(r) ? will they soon be here ? ņel suin bi ier if ņe kum reit uem they will soon be here if they come straight (right) home, al sel jem I will sell you them, kan je diu bāt em ? can you do without them ?

It is hardly possible to give a very clearly defined and accurate rule for the use of the weak nominative forms :

a, wi ; ji ; i ; šu ; ņe beside

i, we ; je ; e ; še ; ņe.

The former set is mostly used in making direct assertions, and the latter in interrogative and subordinate sentences. *i I* and *e he* are never used in making direct assertions, but the other pairs are, and when the one form and when the other is used, seems to depend upon sentence rhythm.

The obj. case of all persons is often used reflexively, as *al weš me nā I will wash myself now, am dšust bān tē don me I am just going to dress myself, i leed im dān i tšild he lay down in the field, kum forēd lad en sit ņe dān en al set tketl on come forward lad and sit (thee) down and I will set the kettle on (and make some tea).*

We always use the obj. case where in refined lit. Engl. the nom. is used :

1. After the substantive verb, as *its mī, pī, ō(r), im, us, jī, ņem*, lit. *it is me, thee, her, him, us, you, them*. Note *ņems em et i want those are the ones that I want*.

2. When the verb refers to different persons, as *im en mī went he and I went, Bil en ims guen dān trued Bill and he have gone down the road, uz en űem we tegeűer oel d'ee we and they were together all the day.*

3. When the subject of the principal sentence is separated from the predicate by a subordinate sentence, as : *im et did űat out te en he who did that ought to be hanged, uz ets dun se mitű for im me gue te d'ogs fer out i keez we who have done so much for him may go to the dogs for aught he cares.*

2. Possessive.

§ 351. a. Conjoint: *mai, (mi) my; āe(r), (we(r)) our; űai, (űi) thy; jāe(r), (je(r)) your; iz, is his; it its, ē(r), (e(r)) her, űee(r), (űe(r)) their.*

The weak forms are in parentheses. As in the personal pronouns so also here the weak forms are far more frequently used than the strong ones. *mi, űi, űe(r)* are from the Middle English weak forms *mi, űi, űer*, and not Modern weakenings of the strong forms; otherwise we should have had *ma, űa* for our *mi, űi*, see § 350. *we(r)* has been formed from *we* after the analogy of *je ye, je(r)*, thus *je(r) :: we : we(r)*. *iz* is used before vowels and voiced consonants and *is* before voiceless consonants, as *iz ās his house, iz oen his own, iz muűe(r) his mother, iz koit his coat, iz faűe(r) his father, este sīn it faűe(r)? hast thou seen its (=the child's) father? it ied wāks its head aches.*

§ 352. b. Absolute: *main mine, ās ours, űain thine, jāz yours, iz his, its its, ēz hers, űeez theirs.*

3. Reflexive.

§ 353.

FIRST PERSON.*Singular.*

misen
misel
miseln

Plural.

wesen
wesenz
wesel
weseln

SECOND PERSON.

isen
isel
iseln

jesen
jesenz
jesel
jeseln

THIRD PERSON.*Singular.**Masc.*

i(s)sen
i(s)sel
i(s)seln

Neut.

itsen
itsel
itseln

Fem.

eesen
eesel
eeseln

Plural.

iesen
iesenz
iesel
ieseln

The stress is always on the second syllable. When these pronouns are used emphatically the stress on the second syllable is of course stronger than when they are used reflexively. All the forms **-sel**, **-seln**, **-sen** are often heard without any distinction in meaning.

Such a variety of forms must be quite modern, and is probably due to importation from neighbouring dialects. The *-sen*-forms are far more common than either of the other two. In the Eastern North Midland dialects, to which Windhill belongs (Ellis, *EEPr.* v. pp. 364-408), I find the following forms: *-seln* at Huddersfield and Halifax; *-sen* at Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury, Rotherham, Sheffield, Wakefield. In this division of dialects no *-self*-forms seem to be known.

In order to find out the areas of the *-sel*, *-seln*, and *-sen*-forms I have carefully examined all the classified word-lists and comparative dialect specimens in Ellis, *EEPr.* v, with the following results. *-sel* is the only form that occurs in all the North Northern, West Northern, and East Northern dialects, except at Holderness (S.E. Yorkshire) and South Ainsty, where we find *-sen*. The North North Midland, West North Midland, and South North Midland dialects have only *-sel*. The Border Midland dialects, which embrace the county of Lincolnshire, have only the *-sen*-form. The *-sen*-form does not seem to occur south of Lincolnshire. *-self* is regularly found without exception in all the Eastern dialects. The Mid Southern dialects have *-self*, *-self*, except at Much Cowarne (nine miles N.E. of Hereford) we find *-sel* and in Western Dorset *-zel*. The North Border Southern, Mid Border Southern, and South Border Southern dialects have only *-self*. In the East Southern dialects, which embrace almost the whole of Kent, with East Sussex, examples are wanting except that *-saaf*, pl. *-saavz* occurs at Faversham (eight miles W.N.W. of Canterbury). The Northern West Southern dialects regularly have *-zel*. In the Southern West Southern dialects all three forms, *-sel*, *-zel*, and *-self*, occur. For the Western West Southern dialects examples are wanting.

The South Western dialects seem to have *-self*, but more examples are wanting to be certain, as only one example of the reflexive occurs in this division, viz. at Docklow (five miles E. S. E. of Leominster). For the North Western dialects there is only one example given in Ellis, viz. *-sel* for Pulverbach (seven miles S.W. of Shrewsbury).

wesen, etc. have been formed from the weak possessive *we(r) our*, which is itself a new formation, § 351. There is no difference in meaning or usage between *wesen* and *wesenz*, *ċesen* and *desenz*. *jesen* is used for the sing. and plural *yourself*, *yourselves*, but *jesenz yourselves* has always a plural meaning.

The simplex *self* occurs in the dialect, as *e tself seem dee on the self same day*.

4. Demonstrative.

§ 354.

Sing.	ċis <i>this</i>	ċat <i>that</i>	jon <i>yon</i> .
Plural.	ċiez <i>these</i>	ċem <i>those</i>	jon <i>yon</i> .

ċis and ċiez are often followed by *ie(r) here*, and ċat, ċem by *ċie(r) there*, as *ċis ier ās wants e lot e tlienin this house wants a lot of cleaning, dus te laik ċiez ie(r)? dost thou like these? a kānt eit ċat ċie meit I can't eat that meat, i ga me ċat ċie koit he gave me that coat, ċem ċier apls kost tupms those apples cost twopence, ċemz vari guid bed ċiez ez or e bete(r) those are very good but these are better*.

ċem is the only word used for *those*, a form *ċuez* would be quite foreign to the dialect.

5. Interrogative.

§ 355.

*Masc. and Fem.**Neut.*Nom., Obj. *ue who**wot what, witš which.*Gen. *ues whose.*

uem whom is never used in the W. dialect. Beside *wot* we have also *wor*, on which see § 290.

6. Relative.

§ 356. The relative pronoun is expressed either by *et* for all genders and numbers, or by *ue* for the masc. and fem., *wot* for the neuter. *et* is invariably used when the antecedent is expressed; in other cases we always use *ue*, *wot*. Thus: *im et sed suez ren he who said so is wrong*, *tman et i soe jestede the man whom I saw yesterday*, *tlas et i gav e pund e aplz tul ez etn em oel the lass to whom I gave a pound of apples has eaten them all*, *tkoilz et te bout dān i Windil e vari guid the coals which thou boughtest down in Windhill are very good*, *did je sī Ńem et did it? did you see those who did it? Ńem men et te so(e) i trued wer on trant those men whom thou sawest in the road were on the spree.*

a no(e) ues dunt I know who has done it, *we no(e) ues it iz we know whose it is*, *a noe wot te sez I know what thou sayest*, *a ken or kn ges ue Ńaz bīn wi I can guess with whom thou hast been*, *a duent beliv wot e sez I don't believe what he says; but a duent beliv e wōd (et) i sez I don't believe a word (that) he says.*

The obj. case of *et*, but never of *ue*, *wot*, is often omitted: *tman i soe the man (whom) I saw*, *tkoilz e bout the coals (which) he bought.*

et is of Norse origin and was originally only used as a conjunction with the meaning of *that*. But already in Old Icelandic it came to be used both as a relative pronoun and conjunction just as it still is in the W. dialect: **a no(e) et im i tgeet** *I know that I am in the way*. See Noreen, *Altisländische und altnordische Grammatik*, § 402. **et** occurs as a rel. pronoun in the Northern English dialects so early as the thirteenth century, see J. A. H. Murray, *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, p. 194.

It may be useful to note here that **ðat** is never used in the dialect either as a rel. pronoun or as a conjunction.

7. Indefinite.

§ 357.

sum *some*, **sumdi** *somebody*, **sumet** (lit. *somewhat*) *something, anything*.

out aught, **nout naught**, **nought**.

inif, pl. **iniu** *enough*: **gim(e) e feu**, **nee ðas ed iniu** *give me a few, no thou hast had enough*, **eje bried inif?** *have you enough bread?*

feu *few*, **ivri** *every*, **oel** *all*, **els** *else*, **sitə** *such*, **uðe(r)** *other*.

oeðe(r) (OE. *āwðer*) *either*, **noeðe(r)** (OE. *nāwðer*) *neither*. Cp. § 123 and see Sievers, OE. Grammar, §§ 346, 348.

oni (OE. *ænig*) *any*, **onibodi** *anybody*, **moni** (OE. *monig*, *manig*) *many*. The **o** in **oni** is due to the influence of the **o** in **moni**. The following question would be quite unintelligible to anyone but a North countryman: **es or es oni on je oni on je?** inquired a man of a company of persons, after asking two or three of them individually for a match, lit. *has any on you any on you?* i. e. *has any of you got one?*

tuen (lit. *the one*) *one of two or more*: **tuen on jez dunt**

one of you has done it. Strong form **wun** (nom.), weak form **ən** (obj.) *one*, pl. **ənz** *ones*, **wun ənuðe(r)** *one another*, **nue**, weak form **ne** *no*, **nuebdi** *nobody*; **nuen** *none* has no weak form. **nuen** is often used in the place of **net**: **am nuen bān** *I am not going*, **ðat nuen tful et te liuks** *you are not the fool you look to be*.

u(e)-ive(r) *whoever*, **wotive(r)** or **tšiuw-wot** (lit. *choose-what*) *whatever*.

CHAPTER X.

VERBS.

§ 358. The verbs are divided into two great classes:—Strong and Weak—according to the formation of the preterite and past participle. Besides these two great classes of strong and weak verbs, there are a few others which will be treated under the general heading of *Minor Groups*.

§ 359. The strong verbs form their preterite by means of ablaut. In order to facilitate the use of the book for philologists I have sub-divided them into seven classes and have adopted the order given in Sievers' Old English Grammar, §§ 382–97.

A great many verbs which were strong in OE. are now weak in the dialect; on the other hand a few, which were originally weak, have become strong. The lists contain all the strong verbs in general use. When two forms of the preterite and past participle are in existence, the less usual one is enclosed in brackets. Some verbs, which now usually have a weak preterite, still retain the old strong past participle, e.g. *feseen forsaken*, *fretn* beside *frieded fretted*, *mourned*.

There is only one form for the singular and plural of the preterite just as in lit. Engl. The present and

the past participle of all classes have, as a rule, been regularly developed from their corresponding OE. forms. But the preterite of some classes, e. g. the whole of the first and second, are new formations made after the analogy of the pret. of the fourth and partly the fifth classes. Some few verbs have passed over from one class into another. All these points will be discussed in their proper places.

§ 360. The preterite and the past participle of weak verbs end in -ed, -d, -t. See §§ 380-3. Many verbs, originally weak, have both a strong and a weak past participle. See §§ 380-3.

A. Strong Verbs.

§ 361.

CLASS I.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. <i>i</i>		<i>ā</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>
W. <i>ai</i>		<i>ee</i>		<i>i</i>
	<i>aid hide</i>	<i>eed</i>		<i>idn</i>
	<i>baid endure</i>	<i>beed</i>		<i>bidn</i>
	<i>bait bite</i>	<i>beet</i>		<i>bitn</i>
	<i>daiv dive</i>	<i>deev</i>		<i>divm</i>
	<i>dlaid glide</i>	<i>dleed</i>		<i>dlidn</i>
	<i>draiv drive</i>	<i>dreev</i>		<i>drivm</i>
	<i>kontraiv contrive</i>	<i>kontreev</i>		<i>kontrivm</i>
	<i>raid ride</i>	<i>reed</i>		<i>ridn</i>
	<i>rait write</i>	<i>reet</i>		<i>ritn</i>
	<i>raiv tear</i>	<i>reev</i>		<i>rivm</i>
	<i>raiz rise</i>	<i>reez</i>		<i>rizn</i>
	<i>slaid slide</i>	<i>sleed</i>		<i>slidn</i>
	<i>straid stride</i>	<i>streed</i>		<i>stridn</i>
	<i>straik strike</i>	<i>streek</i>		<i>strukn</i>
	<i>straiiv</i>	<i>streev</i>		<i>strivm</i>

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
<i>šain shine</i>	<i>šeen</i>		<i>šaind</i>
<i>šait cacare</i>	<i>šet</i>		<i>šitn</i>
<i>praiv thrive</i>	<i>preev</i>		<i>privm</i>

§ 362. The pret. of all verbs of this class is a new formation. The *ee* can arise neither from the OE. singular nor plural form. From the former we should have had *ue* (§ 122) and from the latter *i* (§ 89). The only classes of verbs which regularly have *ee* in the pret. are the fourth (§ 371) and part of the fifth (§ 372). To merely say that the pret. of Class I has been formed after the analogy of Class IV and part of Class V would be avoiding the real difficulty, which consists in giving a satisfactory reason why they should have had such an influence, seeing that they had no forms in common with Class I in OE. One might perhaps be inclined to think that the identity of the vowel in a pp. like *ʒifenn given* (Ormulum, i. 71) with that in a pp. like *risenn risen* (Ormulum, ii. 47) may have given rise to the new formation. But that would not do. In the dialect the pret. of *gi(v)* is *ga(v)*=Ormulum *ʒaff*, *gaff*, ii. 16. At present I cannot even suggest a satisfactory explanation.

§ 363. The pp. of *šain* is always weak, and I have also occasionally heard a weak pret. *šaind*. For the pret. of *straik* I have often heard *striuk*, *strak*, the latter of which seems to be a shortening of the Northern ME. form *strāk*; the pp. of this verb corresponds to the early Mod. Engl. lit. form *struken*.

§ 364. *aid* (OE. *hȳdan*) and *daiv* (OE. *dȳfan*) were weak in OE. *raiv* (O. Icel. *rifa*) and *praiv* (O. Icel. *prifa*) are of Norse origin. *straiv* (O. Fr. *estriver*) was already strong in ME. *kontraiv* must be a late borrowing from

lit. Engl., the ME. form **controuen** ($u = v$) from O. Fr. **controver** would not have become **kontraiv** in the W. dialect.

CLASS II.

§ 365.	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. ēo		ēa	u	o
W. ī		ee		o
iu (§ 187)		ee		o
ī		eu		ou
friȝ <i>freeze</i>		frees		frozn
tliv <i>cleave, split</i>		tleev		tlovnm
tšiuȝ <i>choose</i>		tšees		tšozn
flī <i>fly</i>		fleu		floun

§ 366. All the other verbs, which formerly belonged to this class, have become weak.

OE. **oēosan** would regularly have become ***tšiz** (§ 187) in the dialect. **tšiuȝ** seems to be an early borrowing of the ME. West Midland form **chūsen**, which would regularly become **tšiuȝ** in the dialect.

The **ee** in the pret. is not regularly developed from OE. **ēa**, which has become **ie** (§ 179), but is due to the analogy of such verbs as **weev** *wove*, **need** *kneaded*. Just as we have the pp. **wovnm**, **nodn**, pret. **weev**, **need**, so to the pp. **frozn**, **tlovnm**, **tšozn** there has been formed a new preterite **frees**, **tleev**, **tšees**.

CLASS III.

§ 367. This class had in OE. four sub-divisions:

1. Verbs having a medial nasal + a consonant.
2. " " **l** + "
3. " " **r** or **h** + "

4. When the stem vowel was followed by two consonants other than a nasal, l, r, or h—a consonant. Seevers, OE. Gr. § 365-6.

All verbs originally belonging to 2. have become weak. The same also applies to sub-divisions 3. and 4. with the exception of *feit* *fight*, and *brust* *burst*.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pres. Sg.</i>	<i>Pres. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
1. OE. <i>i</i>	o (a)	u	u
W. <i>i</i>	a		u
<i>i</i>	o (§ 59)		u
<i>begin begin</i>	<i>began</i>		<i>begun</i>
<i>spin spin</i>	<i>span</i>		<i>spun</i>
<i>swim swim</i>	<i>swom</i> § 58 (<i>swam</i>)		<i>swum</i>
<i>win win</i>	<i>wan</i> (<i>won</i>)		<i>wun</i>
<i>bind bind</i>	<i>ban</i>		<i>bun</i>
<i>find find</i>	<i>fan</i>		<i>fun</i>
<i>wind wind</i>	<i>wan</i> (<i>won</i>)		<i>wun</i>
<i>run run</i>	<i>ran</i>		<i>run</i>
2. <i>brin bring</i>	<i>breo</i>		<i>bruo</i>
<i>din reproach, revile</i>	<i>deo</i>		<i>duo</i>
<i>flin throw</i>	<i>fleo</i>		<i>fluo</i>
<i>in hang</i>	<i>eo</i>		<i>uo</i>
<i>rin wring</i>	<i>reo</i>		<i>ruo</i>
<i>rin ring</i>	<i>reo</i>		<i>ruo</i>
<i>sio sing</i>	<i>seo</i>		<i>suo</i>
<i>slin sling</i>	<i>sleo</i>		<i>sluo</i>
<i>sprin spring</i>	<i>spreo</i>		<i>spruo</i>
<i>stin sting</i>	<i>steo</i>		<i>stuo</i>
<i>strio string</i>	<i>streo</i>		<i>struo</i>
<i>swin swing</i>	<i>sweo</i>		<i>swuo</i>
<i>tlin cling</i>	<i>tleo</i>		<i>tluo</i>
<i>drink drink</i>	<i>dreok</i>		<i>druko</i>

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
<i>sink sink</i>	<i>senk</i>		<i>sukn</i>
<i>slink slink</i>	<i>slenk</i>		<i>slukn</i>
<i>stink stink</i>	<i>stenk</i>		<i>stukn</i>
<i>šrink shrink</i>	<i>šrenk</i>		<i>šrukno</i>

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
3. W. Sax. <i>eo</i>	<i>ea</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>o</i>
O. North. <i>e</i>	<i>æ</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>o</i>
W. <i>ei</i> (§ 87)		<i>ee</i>	<i>o</i>
<i>feit fight</i>		<i>feet</i>	<i>fotn</i>

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
4. OE. <i>e</i>	<i>æ</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>o</i>
W. <i>u</i>		<i>a</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>brust burst</i>		<i>brast</i>	<i>brusn</i>
<i>prust thrust</i>		<i>prast</i>	<i>prusn</i>

§ 368. On the present form *run*, see Sweet NE. Gr. § 1382. The pret. and pp. *ban*, *fan*, *wan* and *bun*, *fun*, *wun* are very widely spread in the Midland and Northern dialects, see the Word-lists in Ellis, EEPr. v. The pret. *bræn* and pp. *brun* are no doubt new formations after the analogy of forms like *sen*, *sun*; the weak pret. and pp. *brout* is also much used, but is not so common as the strong forms. *in* (ME. *hengen*, O. Icel. *hengja*) and *rin* (OE. (h)*ringan*) were originally weak verbs. *din* (O. Icel. *dengja*), *fīn* (O. Icel. *fiengja*), *slin* (O. Icel. *slöngva*) are of Norse origin. *strin* seems to be quite a modern formation from the noun.

The pp. of verbs whose stem ends in *nk* regularly lose the medial guttural *n* in the W. dialect. I have assumed in the Phonology (§ 274) that *n* has disappeared through assimilation before the following *kn* in the pp. of these verbs. This is possible and not at all improbable; but we must not exclude the possibility that some of these pp. may be

of Norse origin, e.g. **druk** (O. Icel. **drukkenn**), **suk** (O. Icel. **sokkenn**); and that the remaining **nk**-verbs may have followed the analogy of these. This is a point well worth investigating, but of the five verbs ending in **-nk** in the present and preterite, Ellis has unfortunately only the pp. of **drink**, and I have accordingly read through all his Word-lists, Dialect tests, and Comparative Specimens to see how far the form without medial **ɒ** in the pp. extends. The following is the result: The medial **ɒ** is retained in all the Eastern, Western, and Southern dialects, with the exception of South Devon (Ellis, p. 163), which is probably a mistake on the part of Dr. Ellis' informant. All the Border Midland, Southern, North Midland, Western Mid Midland, Eastern Mid Midland, East Mid Midland, Western South Midland, Eastern South Midland, Northern North Midland, and Western North Midland dialects have medial **ɒ** except at Colne Valley and at Burnley, where double forms—without and with medial **ɒ**—seem to occur (pp. 334 and 351). In the Eastern North Midland division to which my own dialect belongs the form without medial **ɒ** is found at Huddersfield, Halifax, Dewsbury which have **drufen**, at Keighley, Bradford, Leeds, Rotherham, Elland, and Calverley where the nasal has disappeared before the following **k**; but medial **ɒ** occurs at Barnsley, Sheffield, and Marsden (seven miles S. W. of Huddersfield). In the East Northern division, Mid Yorkshire, North Mid Yorkshire, New Malton, Lower Nidderdale, Washam River district, South Cleveland, North East Coast, Danby and Skelton in Cleveland, and Whitby, all have the form without medial **ɒ**, but Market Weighton, Holderness, Malton, Pickering, and The Moors, Sutton and Goole retain the medial guttural nasal. All the West Northern dialects—for which there are a great number of examples in Ellis—lose the

medial *ɹ* except at Upper Swaledale. The same is also the case for the North Northern dialects, except that at Newcastle-on-Tyne the medial *ɹ* seems to exist (Ellis, p. 647). For the Lowland division of English dialect districts in Scotland only forms without medial *ɹ* are registered. It is however important to note that Dr. Murray, *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, has pp. *drunk* beside *drukken*, and only *slunk*, *stunk*, *sunk*, *schrunk* (*sorynkit*). This would certainly seem to favour the idea that our *drukn* is of Norse origin, and that the pp. of the four other verbs have been formed after the analogy of it.

In *feet fought* the vowel of the singular seems to have been carried over to the plural at an early period. The latter form then became generalized. The short *o* in the pp. is quite regular (§ 100).

On the forms *brust*, *brast*, *brun* see Sweet, *NE. Gr.* § 1354, and on *prust* (*ME. prusten, prusten*, *O. Icel. prýsta*) see loc. cit. § 1348.

CLASS IV.

§ 369.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
W. Sax.	<i>e</i>	<i>æ</i>	<i>ǣ</i>	<i>o</i>
O. North.	<i>e</i>	<i>æ</i>	<i>ē</i>	<i>o</i>
1. W.	<i>ei</i> (§ 87)	<i>ee</i> (§ 70)	<i>ou</i> (§ 103)	
	<i>steil steal</i>	<i>steel</i>	<i>stoun</i>	
2. W.	<i>ie</i> (§ 75)	<i>ee</i>	<i>oe</i> (§ 104a)	
	<i>bie(r) bear</i>	<i>bee(r)</i>	<i>boen</i>	
	<i>swie(r) swear</i>	<i>swee(r)</i>	<i>swoen</i>	
	<i>šie(r) shear</i>	<i>šee(r)</i>	<i>šoēn</i>	
	<i>wie(r) wear</i>	<i>wee(r)</i>	<i>woen</i>	
3. W.	<i>e</i> (§ 88)	<i>a</i>	<i>o</i>	
	<i>brek break</i>	<i>brak</i>	<i>brokn</i>	

§ 370. To this class also belongs *kum* (OE. *cuman*) *come*, *kom* (*kam*), *kum* (*kumd*).

§ 371. *wie(r)* (OE. *werian*) was originally a weak verb, but has become strong after the analogy of *bie(r)*, *šie(r)*. Similarly *swie(r)* (OE. *swerian*, pret. sing. *swōr*) has passed over from the sixth class into this.

The *ee* in the preterite is due to levelling. The vowel of the pret. singular of strong verbs was often extended to the plural already in ME. Then this *a* being in an open syllable became lengthened and was afterwards levelled out into the singular; so that the preterites with *ee* in this and the fifth class are really generalized plural stem-forms. The old pret. pl. form with *æ* (*ǣ*) would have become *i* in the dialect, § 130. On the other hand, *brak* is the old sing. form. The same is also the case with the *a* in the pret. of verbs of Class V.

CLASS V.

§ 372.	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
W. Sax.	e	æ	ǣ	e
O. North.	e	æ	ǣ	e
1. W. ei (§ 87)		ee (§ 371)		o
	<i>neid knead</i>	<i>need</i>		<i>nodn</i>
	<i>speik speak</i>	<i>speek (spak)</i>		<i>spokn</i>
	<i>spreid spread</i>	<i>spreed</i>		<i>sprodn</i>
	<i>treid tread</i>	<i>treed</i>		<i>trodn</i>
	<i>weiv weave</i>	<i>weev</i>		<i>wovm</i>
2. W. ei (§ 87)		ee		e (§ 73)
	<i>eit eat</i>	<i>eet</i>		<i>etn</i>
3. W. e (§ 88)		a (§ 371)		e (§ 73)
	<i>get get</i>	<i>gat</i>		<i>getn</i>
4. W. i (§ 77)		a (§ 371)		i
	<i>gi(v)</i>	<i>ga(v)</i>		<i>gīn (§ 79)</i>

1. *spreid* was a weak verb in OE. (*sprædan*, pres. *sprædde*). The pp. of this sub-division have been formed after the analogy of verbs of the fourth class. The pres. *spak* is very often heard.

2. The pret. *eet* is a new formation made after the analogy of *weiv*, etc. The OE. form sing. *æt*, pl. *ēta* would have become **it* (§ 130).

4. Instead of *gīn* I have very often heard *gen*, which no doubt due to the influence of *etn*, *getn*.

§ 373.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret. Sg.</i>	<i>Pret. Pl.</i>	<i>P.P.</i>
W. Sax.	i	æ	ǣ	e
O. North.	i	æ	ē	e
1. W.	i	a (§ 371)		i
	<i>bid invite to a funeral</i>	<i>bad</i>		<i>bidn</i>
	<i>it hit</i>	<i>at</i>		<i>itn</i>
	<i>nit knit</i>	<i>nat</i>		<i>nitn</i>
	<i>sit sit</i>	<i>sat</i>		<i>sitn</i>
	<i>slit slit</i>	<i>slat</i>		<i>slitn</i>
	<i>spit spit</i>	<i>spat</i>		<i>spitn</i>
	<i>split split</i>	<i>splat</i>		<i>splitn</i>
2. W.	i	e (§ 59)		u
	<i>dig dig</i>	<i>deg</i>		<i>dug</i>
3. W.	i	a		u
	<i>stik stick</i>	<i>stak</i>		<i>stuk</i>

1. *it* (O. Icel. *hitta find*), *nit*, *slit*, *spit*, *split* were originally weak verbs. I have also often heard the weak pres. and pp. *nited*; *bidn* (OE. *beden*, but already ME. *biddan* with *i* from the present), *sitn* (OE. *seten*, but already ME. *siten*).

2. *dig* was formerly weak (ME. *diggen*, *diggede*). The pp. *dug* is difficult to explain. According to Sweet, N.

Gr. § 1370, the lit. form **dug** does not occur until towards the end of the Early Modern English period (1500-1650). The pp. **dug** is also sometimes heard.

3. **stik** (OE. **stician**) was originally a weak verb. The pp. **stuk** may owe its **u** to the influence of **stun**, Sweet, NE. Gr. § 1376.

§ 374. To this class also belongs **sī** (OE. **sēon**) *see*, pret. **soe** (§ 63), pp. **sīn** = Old North. **gesēn**.

CLASS VI.

§ 375.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. a		ō	a
1. W. a (§ 71)		iu (§ 164)	ee (§ 312, 4)
	taġ take	tiuk	teen
2. W. oe (§ 63)		iu (§ 164 c)	oe
	droe draw	driu	droen
3. W. a		ui (§ 163)	ui
	stand stand	stuid	stuidn

stuidn has its vowel from the preterite. A weak pret. and pp. **standed** is not uncommon. I have also heard a pp. **studn**, the vowel of which seems to be due to the influence of the literary form **stood**.

§ 376.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE. ēa		ō	a(æ)
W. ee		iu (§ 164 c)	ee (§ 65)
	slee slay	sliu	sleen

The **ee** of the present is from the past participle. **šak** *shake* generally has the weak pret. and pp. **šakt**; but pret. **šiuġ** (§ 164) and pp. **šak** are not uncommon. The pp. of **fesak** *forsake* is **feseen** (§ 312, 4).

CLASS VII.

§ 377.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE.	ā	ēo	ā
W.	oe (§ 123)	iu (§ 190)	oe
	bloē <i>blow</i>	bliu	bloen
	kroē <i>crow</i>	kriu	kroen
	moe <i>mow</i>	miu	moen
	noē <i>know</i>	niu	noen
	snoē <i>snow</i>	sniu	snoen
	soē <i>sow</i>	siu	soen
	þoe <i>thaw</i>	þiu	þoen
	þroē <i>throw</i>	þriu	þroen

þoe was a weak verb in OE. (þāwian or þāwan); snoe (OE. snāw) is the noun used as a verb, which has formed its pret. and pp. after the analogy of the other verbs of this class.

§ 378.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE.	ō	ēo	ō
W.	ou (§ 166)	iu (§ 190)	ou
	grou <i>grow</i>	griu	groun

§ 379.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
OE.	ea(a)	ēo	ea(a)
W.	oe (§ 62)	e (§ 192 a)	oe
	foel <i>fall</i>	fel	foeln

B. Weak Verbs.

§ 380. The weak verbs are best classified according to their formation of the preterite and past participle. We thus distinguish three classes:—1. -ed, 2. -d, 3. -t.

Paragraphs 381-3 contain a fairly complete list of verbs which either differ from literary English in the preterite and past participle, or are interesting from other points of view. When the pret. or pp. has two forms, the less usual one is enclosed in brackets.

CLASS I.

§ 381. The preterite and past participle generally take -ed when the present ends in -t or -d. But a few verbs with short stem-vowels, whose present ends in -t, have the same form in the pret. and past participle; and a few others with a long stem vowel in the present have a short vowel in the pret. and pp.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
bend <i>bend</i>	bended (bent)	bended (bent)
bild <i>build</i>	belt (bilded)	belt (bilded)
blid <i>bleed</i>	blided (bled)	blided (bled)
bluid <i>bleed</i>	bluided	bluided
brid <i>breed</i>	brided (bred)	brided (bred)
št <i>hurt</i>	št (šted)	št (štn)
fid <i>feed</i>	fided (fed)	fided (fedn)
grund <i>grind</i>	grunded	grunded
kest <i>cast</i>	kest (kested)	kested (kean)
lied <i>lead</i>	lieded (led)	lieded (ledn)
melt <i>melt</i>	melted	melted
od <i>hold</i>	oded (eld)	odn (oded)
send <i>send</i>	sended (sent)	sended (sent)
skrat <i>scratch</i>	skrated	skrated (skratn)
spend <i>spend</i>	spended (spent)	spended (spent)
šuit <i>shoot</i>	šuited	šuited (šotn)
kost <i>cost</i>	kost (kosted)	kost (kosted)
kut <i>cut</i>	kut	kut (kutn)

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
let <i>let</i>	let	let (letn)
put <i>put</i>	put	put (putn)
set <i>set</i>	set	set (setn)
šut <i>shut</i>	šut	šut (šutn)
wed <i>marry</i>	wed	wed (wedn)
wet <i>wet</i>	wet (weted)	wet (weted, wetn)
lit <i>light</i>	let (lited)	let (letn, lited)
mīt <i>meet</i>	met	met (metn)
rīd <i>read</i>	red	red
tīm <i>pour out</i>	tem (temd)	tem (temd)
biet <i>beat</i>	bet	bet (betn)
friet <i>fret</i>	frieted (fret)	frieted (fretn)
swiet <i>sweat</i>	swieted (swet)	swieted (swetn)
tšiet <i>cheat</i>	tšieted (tšet)	tšieted (tšetn)
triet <i>treat</i>	tret (trieted)	tretn (trieted)

When I was a boy pret. and pp. forms like *bent*, *bled*, *led*, *spent*, etc., were hardly ever heard, but through the spread of elementary education they are now much used, especially among the younger generation, and will no doubt in the course of time entirely supplant the other forms. In like manner the strong pp. *kesn*, *putn*, *fretn*, etc., were far more common twenty years ago than they are now.

Forms like *let lit*, *lighted*, *belt* have been formed after the analogy of such pret. as *met*, *red*, etc., where the vowel was shortened before the double consonants (e.g. pret. *mette*) already in ME.

CLASS II.

§ 382. The preterite and past participle generally take -d when the present ends in a voiced sound other than -d.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
bōn <i>burn</i>	bōnd	bōnd
briu <i>brew</i>	briud	briud (briun)
diel <i>deal</i>	dield (delt)	dield (delt)
driem <i>dream</i>	driemd (dremt)	driemd (dremt)
er <i>hang</i>	erd	erd
eu <i>hew</i>	eud	eud (eun)
fīl <i>feel</i>	fīld (felt)	fīld (felt)
ie(r) <i>hear</i>	ied	ied
lee <i>lay</i>	leed	leed (leen)
lein <i>lean</i>	leind	leind
len <i>lend</i>	lend	lend
lien <i>learn</i>	liend	liend
liev <i>leave</i>	lievd (left)	lievd (left)
lig <i>lie down</i>	ligd	ligd
loiz <i>lose</i>	loizd (lost)	loizd (lost)
mien <i>mean</i>	miend (ment)	miend (ment)
nīl <i>kneel</i>	nīld (nelt)	nīld (nelt)
riu <i>rue</i>	riud	riud (riun)
see <i>say</i>	sed	sed
sel <i>sell</i>	seld	seld
seu <i>sew</i>	seud	seud (seun)
siez <i>seize</i>	siezd (seez)	siezd
smel <i>smell</i>	smeld	smeld
spel <i>spell</i>	speld	speld
spil <i>spill</i>	spild	spild
spoil <i>spoil</i>	spoild	spoild
streu <i>strew</i>	streud	streud (streun)
swel <i>swell</i>	sweld	sweld
šeev <i>shave</i>	šeevd	šeevd
šeu <i>show</i>	šeud	šeud (šeun)
šū <i>shoe</i>	šūd	šūd
tel <i>tell</i>	teld	teld

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
<i>tlueð clothe</i>	<i>tlueðð</i>	<i>tlueðð</i>
<i>tšeu chew</i>	<i>tšeud</i>	<i>tšeud (tšeun)</i>
<i>wokn wake, awake</i>	<i>woknð</i>	<i>woknð</i>
<i>gue go</i>	<i>went</i>	<i>guen</i>
<i>bai buy</i>	<i>bout</i>	<i>bout</i>

The forms *delt, felt, left, lost, ment, nelt*, and in Class III *krept, slept, swept*, are the literary forms which are now very commonly used among the younger people.

We regularly use *lee, leed, leed (leen)* in speaking of a hen, pigeon, etc.; but in other cases *lee* and *lig* are equally used transitively or intransitively without any distinction in meaning: *al lig i bed wol brekfes(t) taim I will lie in bed until breakfast time, al lig me dān I will lie (me) down, al lig it e tflue(r) I will lay it on the floor, ðe leed or ligd wol ðe we te lat fe ðe wāk they lay until they were too late for their work, wi ligd or leed ez dān we lay down, ðev leed (ligd or leen) oel tbleem e mī they laid all the blame on me.*

CLASS III.

§ 383. The preterite and past participle generally take *t* when the present ends in a voiceless consonant other than *t*.

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
<i>elp help</i>	<i>elpt</i>	<i>elpt</i>
<i>katš catch</i>	<i>katšt</i>	<i>katšt</i>
<i>kriþ creep</i>	<i>kript (krept)</i>	<i>kript (krepn, krept)</i>
<i>kus kiss</i>	<i>kust</i>	<i>kust (kusn)</i>
<i>reik reach</i>	<i>reikt</i>	<i>reikt</i>
<i>slip sleep</i>	<i>slipt (slept)</i>	<i>slipt (slept)</i>
<i>swip sweep</i>	<i>swipt (swept)</i>	<i>swipt swept</i>

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>P. P.</i>
šap <i>shape</i>	šapt	šapt
teitš <i>teach</i>	teitšt (tout)	teitšt (tout)
weš <i>wash</i>	wešt	wešt
pīp <i>peep</i>	pept (pīpt)	pept (pīpt)
sīk <i>seek</i>	sīkt (sout)	sīkt (sout)
pink <i>think</i>	pout	pout
wōk <i>work</i>	wōkt (rout)	wōkt (rout)
mak <i>make</i>	meed	meed

Verbal Endings.

§ 384.

Present : The first person singular and the whole of the plural generally have no special endings, except when the subject of the sentence is a relative pronoun. See § 395, p. 156. The second and third persons singular end in *-ez*, *-s*, *-s*. *-ez* is used after the spirants *s*, *z*, *š*, *ž*, as *misēz missest*, *misses*, *raizēz risest*, *rises*, *wišēz wishest*, *wishes*, *sinžēz singest*, *singes*; *-s* after voiced sounds, as *weivz weavest*, *weaves*, *lenz lendest*, *lends*, *duz dost*, *does*; *-s* after other voiceless sounds, as *elpz helpst*, *helps*, *wōks workest*, *works*, *eits eatest*, *eats*.

On the personal endings of the verbs *have* and *be*, see §§ 395, 6.

Preterite : The singular and plural of strong verbs have no special endings. The singular and plural of weak verbs end in *-əd*, *-d*, *-t* for all persons. See §§ 380, 385.

Participles : The present participle ends in *-in* (§§ 276, 385). The past participle of strong verbs ends in vocalic *-n* after dentals (§ 269), *-n* after gutturals (§ 271), and *-m* after labials (§ 270). The past participle of weak verbs ends in *-əd*, *-d*, *-t*. See §§ 381-3.

Infinitive: The infinitive has no special ending just as in lit. Engl.

Paradigms.

§ 385. The conjugation of **en** *hang* and **brek** *break* will serve as models.

Indic. Pres. Sing.	1. en	brek
	2. enz	breks
	3. enz	breks
Plur.	en	brek
Indic. Pret. Sing.	end	brak
	end	brak
Imper. Sing. and Plur.	en	brek
Infin.	en	brek
Pres. Part.	enin	brekin
Past Part.	end	brokn

§ 386. The future, the perfect tenses, and the passive voice are formed the same as in lit. Engl. The subjunctive mood has entirely gone out of use.

§ 387. TABLE OF TENSES

Tense.	Indefinite.	Imperfect and Continuous.	Perfect.	Perfect and Continuous.
Present	a brak <i>I break</i>	am brekin <i>I am breaking</i>	av brokis <i>I have broken</i>	av bin brekin <i>I have been breaking</i>
Preterite	a brak <i>I broke</i>	a we brekin <i>I was breaking</i>	ad brokis <i>I had broken</i>	ad bin brekin <i>I had been breaking</i>
Future	as brak <i>I shall break</i>	as bi brekin <i>I shall be breaking</i>	as e brokis <i>I shall have broken</i>	as e bin brekin <i>I shall have been breaking</i>

NOTE.—The full conjugation of the auxiliary verbs will be found: shall (§ 391), will (§ 397), be (§ 396), have (§ 398).

C. Minor Groups.

a. Preterite-Presents.

§ 388. In tenses where it has been thought advisable I have added the affirmative and interrogative forms with and without negation. On the various forms assumed by the personal pronouns, see § 350.

1. *can*.

§ 389. Pres. strong form **kan**, weak forms **ken**, **kn**. Pret. strong form **kud**, weak **ked**. The weak form **kn** is mostly used in combination with the personal pronouns.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i	kan or kn	wī, we kan or kn
čā, tā, tē	„ „	jī, je „ „
ī, e	„ „	čee, če, če „ „
šū, še	„ „	

Pret.

ai, a, i	kud or ked	wī, we kud or ked
čā, tā, tē	„ „	jī, je „ „
ī, e	„ „	čee, če, če „ „
šū, še	„ „	

Affirmatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
ai, a, i, kanet or kānt etc.	ai, a, i kudnt or kednet etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

Sing.

kan ai, a, i ?
 „ čā, tā, tē ?
 „ ī, ē ? }
 „ šū, šē ? }

Plur.

kan wī, wē ?
 „ jī, jē ?
 „ čee, čē, čē ?

Pret.

kud ai, a, i ?
 etc.

kud wī, wē ?
 etc.

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres

kanet or kānt ai, a, i ?
 etc.

Pret.

kudnt ai, a, i ?
 etc.

kud, ked are used both as an infin. and past part., unless, as is more probable, the use of kud, ked, in such cases, is due to the contamination of two constructions, as a ius tē kud or ked diut *I used to be able to do it*, ad e dunt if id kud (never ked) *I would have done it if I had been able*.

2. *dare*.

§ 390. This verb presents no special peculiarities. I shall therefore only give the first person singular of each tense in use. The final t regularly disappears in the pret. before the following negative. A weak form dē only occurs in the phrase a dē sē *I dare say*.

Present.

ai, a, i dāe(r)
 ai, a, i dārent
 dāer ai, i ?
 dārent ai, i ?

Pret.

ai, a, i dēst
 ai, a, i, dēsnt
 dēst ai, i ?
 dēsnt ai, i ?

3. *shall*.

§ 391. Present strong form *sal*, weak *al*, *s*. Pret. strong form *sud*, weak *sed*, *st*.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a sal	wī sal
ai ^{al} , a ^{al} }	wī ^{al} , we ^{al}
ais, as }	wīs, wes
čā sal	jī, je sal
čā ^{al} }	jī ^{al} , je ^{al}
čās }	jīs, jes
ī sal	
ī ^{al} }	če, če, če sal
īs }	če ^{al} , če ^{al} , če ^{al}
sū, še sal	čes, čes, čes
šū ^{al} , šē ^{al} }	
šūs, šes }	

Pret.

ai, a, i sud or sed }	wī, we sud or sed
aist, ast }	wī st , we st
čā, tā, te sud or sed }	jī, je sud or sed
čā st }	jī st , je st
ī, e sud or sed }	
ī st }	če, če, če sud or sed
šū, še sud or sed }	če st , če st , če st
šū st , šē st }	

Affirmatively with *not*.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a salnt	}	wī, we, salnt
ai, a sânt		wī, we sânt
aisl, asl net		wīsl, weal net
ais, as net		wīs, wes net
čā salnt or sânt	}	jī, je salnt or sânt
čāsl, čās net		jīsl, jeal net
ī salnt, sânt	}	čee, če, če salnt or sânt
īsl, īs net		„ „ „ slnet
šū, še salnt or sânt		čees, čes, čes net
šūsl, šeal net		
šūs, šes net		

Pret.

ai, a sudnt	}	wī, we sudnt
ai, a sed net		wī, we sed net
aist, ast net		wīst, west net
etc.		etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

sal ai, a, i ?	sal wī, we ?
„ čā, tā, te ?	„ jī, je ?
„ ī, e ?	„ čee, če, če ?
„ šū, še ?	

Pret.

sud ai, a, i ?	sud wī, we ?
„ čā, tā, te ?	„ jī, je ?
„ ī, e ?	„ čee, če, če ?
„ šū, še ?	

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.

salnt, sānt ai, a, i ?

etc.

Pret.

sudnt ai, a, i ?

etc.

There is no difference in meaning between the weak forms *s*, *st* and *sl*, *sed*, but only in usage. The former are never used except in combination with the personal pronouns, as *aset bi te-moen I shall have it by to-morrow*, *čest e guen if čed kud they should have gone if they had been able*, *tmen sl (never s) et the men shall have it*, *či fače sed gim(e) e feu thy father should give me a few*. But the difference in use between *s* and *sl*, *st* and *sed* in combination with pronouns seems to be due to sentence rhythm.

4. *must*.

§ 392. To express lit. Engl. *must*, we have two words which are never confounded in use :

1. Strong form *mun*, weak *men* which expresses a necessity dependent upon the will of a person, as *a men get mi wāk duin bi te-nit I must get my work done by to-night*, *je men tel im wen e kumz et as bi bak inā you must tell him when he comes that I shall be back presently*, *mun i gue wi je ? must I go with you ?*

mun, *men* is sometimes used to express *may*, *can*, as *ča men pink wot te laiks bed čal e te diut you may think what you like but you will have to do it*, *mun če stop ? may mean either must they stop ? or may they stop ?*

The weak form *med* (§ 393), which generally means *might*, is also used as a preterite of *mun*, as *šu sed če med očer eit čat e diu bāt out she said they must either eat that or do without anything*.

mun is of Norse origin, O. Icel. inf. *mono*, later *munu*

shall, will, pres. sing. *mon*, later *mun*, pl. *monom*, later *munum*, pret. *munda*. The verb presents no peculiarities, so that only the first person is given here.

*Sing.**Plur.*

ai, a, i mun or men

wī, we mun or men

,, ,, munet or muent

,, ,, munet or muent

mun ai, a, i ?

mun wī, we ?

munet or muent ai, a, i ?

munet or muent wī, we ?

2. For *must* we use *must*, which has no weak form, when it implies a logical or natural necessity, as *ŋa must bi e fuil if te picks im bān te diut you must be (surely you are) a fool if you think I am going to do it*, *ŋem et sed ŋat must bi ren i ŋer ied those who said that must be wrong in their heads*. In these and similar cases *mun*, *men* is never used. Cp. *ŋe múst kum ŋis wee* = Lowland Scotch *thay byd cum thys way* with *ŋe men kum ŋis wee* = Lowland Scotch *thay mæn cum this way*; the former implying that there is no other road, the latter that they are under personal restraint to take this road. On the Scotch verbs *byd*, *mæn* see *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, by Dr. Murray, pp. 217-8.

5. *may*.

§ 393. Present strong form *mee*, weak *me*. Preterite strong form *mud*, weak *med*. *mud* is a new formation made after the analogy of *sud should*, *kud could*.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

*Sing.**Plur.*ai, a, i mee or me
etc.wī, we mee or me
etc.

<i>Sing.</i>	Pret.	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i mud or med etc.		wī, we mud or med etc.

Affirmatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
ai, a, i meent	ai a, i mudnt
„ „ „ menet	„ „ „ mudnet
etc.	etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

<i>Sing.</i>	Present.	<i>Plur.</i>
me ai, a, i ?		mee wī, we ?
mee dā, tā, tē ?		etc.
etc.		

The *e* of *mee* regularly disappears before a following vowel (§ 193). After the analogy of *me i ? may I ? me e ? may he ?* I have often heard *me we ? may we ?* etc.

Pret.
mud ai, a, i ?
etc.
mud wī, we ?
etc.

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
meent ai, a, i ?	mudnt ai, a, i ?
etc.	etc.

6. *ought*.

§ 394. *out* remains uninflected for all persons, so that it will be sufficient to give the first person only : ai, a, i out, outnt or outnet. out ai, a, i ? outnt ai, a, i ?

b. *have*.

§ 395. Pres. strong forms *ev*, *e*, weak *ev*, *e*. Pret. strong form *ed*, weak *ed*.

The present forms *e*, *e* are regular only before consonants: as *e dun inā I shall have done presently*, a *sed e guen bed fe čī I should have gone but for thee*; but we always say, *ai ev em I have them*, as *et or ev it I shall have it*. In combination with the pronouns we now use the *v* form before consonants, as *a or av dun I have done*.

The vowel disappears in the weak forms *ev*, *ed* when preceded by the nom. of the personal pronouns, *av I have*, *wiv we have*, etc. *ad sīn im I had seen him*, but *tmen ed sīn im the men had seen him*. And sometimes the verb disappears altogether, as *a faiv on em I have five of them*, *čē guen uem they have gone home*, *čē stoun em they have stolen them*, *wi or we funt we have found it*; but *wi or we fant we found it*. See § 249.

The final *-z* in the second and third persons singular becomes *-s* before voiceless consonants, as *este ? hast thou ?* if *tes te diut if thou hast to do it*.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i ev or e }	{ wī we ev or e
aiv, av, iv }	{ wīv wev
čā, tā, te ez }	{ jī, je ev or e
čāz, tāz, tez }	{ jīv,jev
ī, e, ez }	
īz, ez }	{ čē, čē ev or e
šū, šē ez }	{ čēev, čēv, čēv
šūz, šez }	

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i, ed }		{ wī, we ed
aid, ad, id }		{ wīd, wed
čā, tā, te ed }		{ jī, je ed
čād, tād, ted }		{ jīd, jed
ī, e, ed }		
īd, ed }		{ čē, čē ed
šū, šē ed }		{ čēed, čēd, čēd
šūd, šed }		
	Infin. ev, e }	
	ev, e }	
	Present Part. evin	
	Past „ ed, ed, d.	

Affirmatively with *not*.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>
ai, a, i evnt }	{ ai, a, i ednt
aiv, av, iv net }	{ aid, ad, id net
etc.	etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ev ai, a, i ?		e wī or we ?
ez čā, es tā or te ?		e jī or je ?
ez ī or e ?		
es šū, es šē ? }		e čēe, čē or čē ?
eše ? }		
	<i>Pret.</i>	
ed ai, a, i ?		ed wī, we ?
etc.		etc.

Interrogatively with *not*.

Pres.	Pret.
evnt ai, a, i ?	ednt ai, a, i ?
etc.	etc.

The plural forms of the present, given above, are only used in combination with the personal pronouns, in other cases we use **ez, ez, z, s** (after voiceless consonants) just as in the second and third person singular, as **čem menz bīn vari guid tē me** *those men have been very good to me*, **tladz ez gen me sumet** *the boys have given me something*, **uz ets dun se mitš for im** *we who have done so much for him*, **ez čem men sīn čē ?** *have those men seen thee?* **es taplz guen bad ?** *have the apples gone bad?* The same also applies to the first person, as **its mī ets dunt** *it is I who have done it*, **mī ets ed se mitš tē baid** *I who have had so much to endure*.

The endings **-z, -s** for the whole of the singular and plural are now chiefly confined to the verbs *have* and *be* (except the second person singular).

With other verbs we now generally only use these endings in combination with the relative pronoun **et**, as **čem men diu čē wāk vari wīl** *those men do their work very well*; but **čemz tmen et duz čē wāk tbest** *those are the men who do their work the best*. Although this is the normal usage, I have often heard the **-z, -s** forms used under the same circumstances as they are for the verb *have*. In the older stage of the dialect the endings **-z, -s** must have been used for all verbs in the manner they are still used for *have*. Already in OE. the Northern dialects had the plural ending **-as** beside **-ač**, e.g. **bindas** beside **bindač**.

As it may possibly interest some readers to learn how far the plural endings **-z** and **-s** extend, I have examined the Comparative dialect specimens in Ellis, *EEPr.* v. The

second and sixth sentences contain the point in question. The sentences are: (2) 'Few men die because they are laughed at.' In the dialect specimens this is often rendered as if it were: 'there are few men who die because they are laughed at.' In the statistics given below, this sentence will be referred to as without relative and ending, without relative with ending, with relative and no ending, with relative and ending. The sixth sentence is: (6) 'And the old woman herself will tell any of you that laugh now.'

Western Mid Southern division: at Tedbury with rel. and ending -z; at Ledbury and Much Cowarne without rel. and ending, but (6) with rel. and endings -s -z; at Eggleton rel. with ending -z. Eastern Mid Southern: at Hamstead Norris without rel. and ending, but (6) rel. without ending; Southampton to Winchester without rel. with ending -z and (6) with rel. and ending -s. Northern Border Southern: at Banbury without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and ending -s. Mid Border Southern: at Handborough rel. and endings -z, -s. Southern Border Southern: no examples. East Southern: at Faversham without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. Northern West Southern: at Wellington (West Somerset) (6) with rel. and no ending. South West Southern: at Iddesleigh without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending, the same also in South Devon. Western West Southern: no examples. South and North Western divisions: no examples. West Eastern: at Aylesbury (p. 190) *futher and mother v (=are) lame*. Mid Eastern: at Ware without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending, the same also for Mid Bedfordshire and East Haddon. South and North Eastern divisions: no examples. East Eastern: in South Norfolk, East and West Suffolk without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. Border Midland (the county of

Lincolnshire): no examples. Southern North Midland: at Stalybridge without rel. with ending -n, and (6) with rel. and ending -s; at Glossop with rel. and ending -n, and (6) with rel. and *ær* along with the pres. part.; at Chapel-en-le-Frith (2 and 6) with rel. and ending -n. Western North Midland: at Skelmersdale (2 and 6) rel. and endings -z, -s; at Westhoughton without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and *iz* along with the pres. part.; at Leyland without rel. with ending -n; at Burnley without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and -s along with the pres. part. Northern North Midland: at Poulton without rel. and ending, but (6) with rel. and -s; at Goosnargh without rel. and ending, but (6) with rel. and *iz* along with the pres. part. Eastern North Midland: at Huddersfield, Halifax, Keighley, Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury, Rotherham, both in (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z, -s; but at Sheffield without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. Western Mid Midland: at Middlewich both (2) and (6) with rel. and ending -n; the same at Shrigley; at Tarporley (6) with rel. and ending -n; at Burslem (6) with rel. and ending -s. Eastern Mid Midland: at Taddington rel. with ending -n, and (6) rel. with ending -s; at Ashford rel. with ending -z, and (6) rel. with *iz* along with the pres. part.; at Winster (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z, -s; at Ashbourne rel. with ending -z, also without rel. with ending -z, and (6) with rel. and ending -s; at Brampton (2) and (6) with rel. and ending -n; at Repton (2) and (6) with rel. and endings -z and -s. East and Western South Midland divisions: no examples. Eastern South Midland: at Cannock Chase without rel. and ending -n, but (6) with rel. and ending -n; at Dudley without rel. with ending -z; at Atherstone (2) and (6) with rel. and no ending, at Waltham without rel. and ending; and (6) with rel. and no

ending. East Northern : at South Ainsty and Holderness without rel. with ending, *-z*, and (6) with rel. and ending *-s*. Mid Yorkshire, North Mid Yorkshire, New Malton, Lower Nidderdale, Washburn River, South Cleveland, North East Coast, and Market Weighton, all have (2) and (6) with rel. and endings *-z*, *-s*. West Northern : at Upper Swaledale, the Upper Mining Dales, Upper Craven with Upper Nidderdale, Skipton, and Mid Craven, we have for (6) rel. with ending *-s* ; at Hawes, Kirkby, Lonsdale, Dent, Sedburg, Kendal, Orton, Kirkby Stephen, Crosby Ravensworth, Langwathby, and Keswick, we have the form without rel. with ending *-z* ; but at Lower-Holker-in-Cartmel, Coniston, Long Sleddale, Temple Sowerby, Clifton, Holme Cultram, Carlisle, and Knaresdale without rel. and ending ; at Milburn, Ellonby, and Upper Swaledale with rel. and ending *-z*. All the dialects in this division have for (6) rel. with ending *-s* except at Coniston, where we have with rel. and no ending. North Northern : at South Shields (6) with rel. and ending *-s* ; at Newcastle and Berwick-upon-Tweed without rel. and ending, and (6) with rel. and no ending. The Lowland division : at Bewcastle, Hawick, Edinburgh, Arbroath, Keith, and Dunrossness without rel. and with ending *-z*, but (6) with rel. and ending *-s* ; at Stranraer and Wick without rel. and ending, but for (6) with rel. and no ending. The above are the only comparative specimens of the Lowland division given in Ellis. But Dr. Murray, *The Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, pp. 211-2, states that the plural and first pers. singular without *-s* are only used when the verb is accompanied by its proper pronoun ; when the subject is a noun, adjective, interrogative or relative pronoun, or when the verb and subject are separated by a clause, the verb takes the termination *-s* in all persons. Dr. Murray informs me that the persons who

supplied Dr. Ellis with the comparative specimens for Stranraer and Wick have given inaccurate versions with regard to the verbal endings. The probability is that Dr. Ellis has misunderstood the versions, because in a note (p. 683) he distinctly says that he took down the two versions hurriedly, and was afraid that some of the finer shades might have escaped him.

c. *be.*

§ 396. The vowel disappears in the weak forms of the present, and when followed by a consonant the verb disappears altogether in the plural, as *wil gue wen tet redi* we will go when thou art ready, *ŕer at it egien they are at it again*; but *ŕe bān uem they are going home*, *we selin em et oepni e kweet we are selling them at a halfpenny a quart*. The -z in the third person becomes -s before and after voiceless consonants, as *tɔried et tɔ bouts nuen guid the bread which thou boughtest is not good*, *ŕes pinkin e gu(e)in she is thinking of going*.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i am }	{ wī, we āe(r)
aim, am, im }	{ wī(r), we(r)
ŕā āt, tɔ āt }	{ jī, jɔ āe(r)
ŕāt, tāt, tet }	{ jī(r), jɔ(r)
ī iz, e iz }	{ ŕee, ŕe, ŕo āe(r)
īz, ez }	
šī iz, še iz }	
šīz, šez }	
	{ ŕee(r), ŕe(r), ŕe(r)

<i>Sing.</i>	Pret.	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i wo(r) or we(r) etc.		wĩ, we wo(r) or we(r) etc.
	Infin.	bĩ, be
	Pres. Part.	bĩ-in
	Past „	bĩn

AFFIRMATIVELY WITH *not*.

<i>Sing.</i>	Present.	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a, i amet }		{ wĩ, we ănt
aim, am, im net }		{ wĩ, we net
ăă, tă, te ăntnt }		{ jĩ, je ănt
ăăt, tăt, tet net }		{ jĩ, je net
ĩ, e iznt }		
iz, ez net }		{ ăee, ăe, ăe ănt
ăű, ăe iznt }		{ ăee, ăe, ăe net
ăűz, ăez net }		

	Pret.
ai, a, i wornt	wĩ, we wornt
ai, a, i we-net	wĩ, we we-net
etc.	etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

	Present.
am ai, a, i ?	ăwĩ, ăwe ?
ăăă, ătă, ăte ?	ăjĩ, ăje ?
izĩ, ize ?	
iz ăű, ăe ? }	ăăee, ăăe, ăăe ?
izű, izě ? }	

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
wor ai, a, i ?		wowī, wowe ?
wočā, wotā, wote ?		wqjī, wqje ?
wor, ī, e ?	}	wočee, woče, woče ?
wošū, woše ?		

INTERROGATIVELY WITH *not*.

Present.	
amet ai, a, i ?	ānt wī, we ?
ātnčā, ātnčā ?	ānt jī, je ?
ātnče ?	
iznt ī, e ?	ānt čee, če, če ?
iznt šū, še ?	
Pret.	
wornt ai, a, i ?	wornt wī, we ?
etc.	etc.

In forms like *ānt* *art not*, *wornt* *was, were not*, the *n* is vocalic.

The above forms of the present are mostly used in combination with the pronouns, in other cases we generally use *iz*, *ez*, *z*, *s*, cp. § 395, as *tkoilz iznt dun jet the coals are not done yet*, *čez lots on em dān trued there are lots of them down the road*, *čemz or čem e vari guidnz those are very good ones*, *tladz ez or e bān wi je the lads are going with you*, *čez fouks ets or et er oles grumlin there are people who are always grumbling*, *mī ets se pueli I who am so poorly*, *čī ets nout te diu med elp me e bit thou, who hast nothing to do, mightest help me a bit*.

d. will.

§ 397. Present, strong form *wil*, weak *el* which loses its vowel in combination with the pronouns.

Preterite, strong form **wod**, weak forms **wed**, **ed**, the latter loses its vowel in combination with the pronouns, as **ad len čet**, **bed a kânt diu bāt it dčust nā** *I would lend thee it, but I cannot do without it just now*, **tladz wed** or **ed fotš it**, *if ye ast em the lads would fetch it, if you asked them*.

wod, **wed** is used as an infin. in the phrase: **ius te wod** *to be formerly wont or willing to do a thing*, as **če ius te wed elp me nā en čen** *they were formerly wont or willing to help me now and then*. **wod** is also in common use as a past participle, a **kud** or **ked e dunt if id wod** *I could have done it if I had wished*. But see the end of § 389.

AFFIRMATIVELY.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
ai, a wil }	{ wī, we wil
ail, al }	{ wīl, wel
čā, tā, te wil }	{ jī, je wil
čāl, tāl, tel }	{ jīl, jel
ī, e wil }	
īl, el }	{ čee, če, če wil
šū, še wil }	{ čeel, čel, čel
šūl, šel }	

Pret.

ai, a, i wod or wed }	{ wī, we wod or wed
aid, ad, id }	{ wīd, wed
čā, tā, te wod or wed }	{ jī, je wod or wed
čād, tād, ted }	{ jīd, jed
ī, e wod or wed }	
īd, ed }	{ čee, če, če wod or wed
šū, še wod or wed }	{ čeed, čed, čed
šūd, šed }	

AFFIRMATIVELY WITH *not*.

Present.

Sing.

ai, a wilnt or wient
etc.

Plur.

wĩ, we wilnt or wient
etc.

Pret.

ai, a, i wodnt }
aid, ad, id net }
etc.

wĩ, we wodnt }
wĩd, wed net }
etc.

INTERROGATIVELY.

Present.

wil ai, a, i ?
wil čă, tă, te ? }
wită, wite ? }
wil ĭ, e ? }
wil šŭ, še ? }

wil wĩ, we ?
wil jĩ, je ?
wil čee, če, če ?

Pret.

wod ai, a, i ?
etc.

wod wĩ, we ?
etc.

INTERROGATIVELY WITH *not*.

Present.

wilnt, wient ai, a i ?
etc.

wilnt, wient wĩ, we ?
etc.

Pret.

wodnt ai, a, i ?
etc.

wodnt wĩ, we ?
etc.

e. *do*.

§ 398. As an independent verb *diu* has its full conjugation like any other verb. The pret. *did* is used for all

persons singular and plural. Present part. *diu-in*, which has been reformed from the inf., otherwise we should have had **du(i)in* (§ 163); past part. *duin*, *dun*. Present wit *not* is *duent*, *dunet*, pret. *didnt*.

When used interrogatively as an auxiliary verb we have *diu* for the first person singular and for the plural strong form *diu*, weak forms *de*, *di*. When *do* is used affirmatively as an auxiliary verb it has, of course, no weak forms.

PRESENT.

Affirmatively.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>ai, a, i diu</i>	<i>wī, we diu</i>
<i>čā, tā, te duz</i>	<i>jī, je diu</i>
<i>ī, e duz</i> }	<i>čee, če, če diu</i>
<i>šū, še duz</i> }	

Interrogatively.

<i>diu ai, a, i?</i>	<i>de or di wī, we?</i>
<i>duz čā, dustā, duste?</i>	<i>de or di jī, je?</i>
<i>duz ī, e?</i> }	<i>de or di čee, če, če?</i>
<i>duz šū, duše?</i> }	

The verb *do* is not used so frequently in asking questions as in lit. Engl.: *wot piŋste, sal we gue?* lit. *what thinkest thou, shall we go?* *wod e diut, piŋk je?* *would he do it, do you think?* See § 249.

APPENDIX.

CHAPTER XI.

Adverbs, Prepositions, and Conjunctions.

I. ADVERBS.

§ 399. 1. Adverbs of manner and degree: The adverbs of manner mostly end in *-li*, as *ādli hardly*, *oekedli awkwardly*; but we have the stress on the suffix in *siuelf surely*, *ekuedinlái accordingly*.

ā how, *ā-ive(r)* old people say *āmive(r) however* which seems to have been contaminated with *āsemive(r) howsoever*, with the particle *sem*=the O. Dan. *sum*, O. Icel. *sem*; *apm* (lit. *happen*), *me bi perhaps*, *nobed* lit. *not but, only*, *oles always*, *omest almost*, *tiu too, also* (instead of *tiu* we very often use *en oel* lit. *and all*, it *wer e vari guidn en oel it was a very good one too*, *aim bān en oel I am going too*), *vari very*, *wil well*. But when *well* begins the sentence we use *wel* just as in lit. Engl., as *wel, a niver ied sitš en e pīr i oel mi boen deez well, I never heard such (an) a thing in all my born days*; but *its oel vari wil it is all very well*, *šuz nuen se wil te-dee she is not very well to-day*.

sue, weak form *se so*. Instead of *sue* we often use *čat*, as *i we čat mad he was so angry*, *še we čat week wol še kudnt stand she was so weak that* (lit. *while*) *she could not stand*.

The adverbs *also*, *thus*, *why* are not used. To express

also we use *tiu*, *en oel*, *thus is i* *ſis wee*, and *why*, *wot fo(r)*, *wots e guen fo(r)? why has he gone?*, *a duent noe wot ez dun* *ſat fo(r)* *I don't know why he has done that*.

Adverbs of place: *oniwie(r)* *anywhere*, *ie(r)* *here*, *iſe(r)*, *hither*, *jonde(r)* *yonder*, *sumwie(r)* *somewhere*, *ſie(r)* (weak forms *ſe(r)*, *ſe(r)*) *there*, *wie(r)* *where*.

Adverbs of time: *inā* *bye-and-bye*, *presently*, *binā* *by this time*, *ive(r)* *ever*, *jeſtede* *yesterday*, *jeſtenit* *last night*, *jet yet*, *nā* *now*, *nive(r)* *never*, *oft* *often*, *ſin* *since*, *ſuin* *soon*, *te-dee* *to-day*, *te-moen* *to-morrow*, *te-moen-tnit* *to-morrow (the) night*, *te-nit* *to-night*, *ſen* *then*, *wen* *when*.

Affirmative and negative particles: *ai* *yes* (*jes* is also used but it is not so common as *ai*), *nee* *no* (*nou* *no* has been borrowed from the literary language), *net* *not* (instead of *net* we often use *nuen*); cp. § 357.

2. PREPOSITIONS.

§ 400. *aſte(r)* *after*, *be-fue(r)*, *e-fue(r)*, *fue(r)* *before*, *be-twin*, *twīn* *between*, *bi*, weak *be* *by*, *be-int* *behind*, *bin* *within*, *dān* *down*, *e*, *ev* (before vowels) *of*, *e-bāt*, *bāt* *about*, *without*, *e-būn*, *būn* *above*, *e-gien*, *gien* *against*, *e-len* *e along of*, *on account of*, *e-men* *among*, *e-nent* *opposite*, *e-ſaid*, *be-ſaid* *besides*, *e-ſtied* *e*, *ſtied* *e instead of*, *fo(r)* *for*, *fre*, *fre* *from*, *in*, *i* *in* (*i* is very common before both vowels and consonants), *inte*, *intev* (before vowels), *intul* *into*, *nie(r)* *near*, *nobed* *except*, *on* (weak form *e*) *on*, *of*, *oue(r)*, *ove(r)* *over*, *ſin* *since*, *te*, *tev* (before vowels), *tul* *to*, *priu*, *pre* *through*, *from*, *unde(r)* *under*, *up* *up*, *wi* *with*, *wiſāt* *without*.

3. CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 401. The following are the chief conjunctions in addition to those prepositions and adverbs which may be

used as conjunctions: **bed** *but*, **be-kos**, **kos** *because*, **en** *and*, **et** *that* (**šat** is never used as a conjunction in the dialect), **if** *if*, **noeše(r)** *neither*, **oeše(r)** *either*, **ne(r)** *nor* (after comparatives *than*, **bete ner i pout** *better than I thought*), **o(r)**, **e(r)** *or*, **šoe** *although*, **wol** *until*, **that** (**stop wol e kumz** *stop until he comes*, **še we šat badli wol še pout šed nive mend** *she was so ill that they thought she would never get better*).

SPECIMENS.

It was originally my intention not to give any specimens of the dialect in this volume, but to reserve them for a second which was to contain a complete glossary of such dialect words as are not in use in the Modern literary language, together with extensive specimens of the dialect. With this end in view I have been collecting materials for a great number of years; but various circumstances prevent me from entertaining the hope of being able to publish them for some years to come. I have therefore decided to give a few specimens in the present volume, trusting that they may be found useful to those readers who may wish to make themselves familiar with the dialect. To anyone who takes the trouble to read them I venture to say that they will be found both amusing and instructive.

There is a great quantity of stories and poems printed in the dialect, but as they stand they are practically worthless for the purposes of this book. The transcription is neither accurate nor consistent. All the specimens given here are from printed sources. To number III. I have added the original in order to show the kind of transcription usually employed in such books.

The sources are:—III. (*The Yorkshireman's Comic Annual*, 1884, pp. 37-38), IV. (*ditto*, 1885, pp. 14-17), V. (*ditto*, 1882, pp. 24-26), VI. (*Yorkshire Sketches*, by William Cudworth, pp. 11-17), VII., VIII., IX. (*Dialect and other Poems*, by Ben Preston, pp. 31-33, 11-12, 1-10).

I.

Comparative Specimen.

See Ellis, EEP. vol. v. p. 7*. In this and the Dialect Test I have inserted the forms in parentheses in the literary English Specimens in order to facilitate the reading of the dialect versions.

1. wel, neəbə(r), jī en im mə buəp laf et ʔis niuz ə main.
uə keez ? ʔats noəðər iə nə ʔiə(r).

2. feu men dī kos ʔə laft at, wī noə, duent wə ? wot səd
mak əm ? its nət vari laikli, iz it ?

3. āsem'ivə ʔiəz ə tfaks ə tkeəs, suə dʒust od jə din, frend,
ən bi kwaiət wol iv dun. ākɹ !

4. 'aim siuer a iəd əm sə—sum ə ʔəm fouks et went
priu tuel pɪɹ frə tfəst ʔesenz,—pət a did, [seef] siuer
i'nif,—

5. et tʃunɪst sun isen, ə gət lad ə nain, niu is faʔə voiz
et wuns, ʔo(ə) it 'wo sə kwɪər ən skwiəkin, ən ad trāst 'im
tə speik t'riup oni dee, ai, a 'wod ʔat.

6. ən toud wumen esen l tel oni on jə et laf nā, ən tel jə
streit of, tiu, bāt mitʃ boʔə(r), if jəl nobəd as ə(r), oə ! wient
ʔə ?—

7. et oni reet ʃu teld it 'mɪ wen i ast ə(r), tū ə pɹi taimz
ouə(r), ʃu did, ən 'ʃu outnt tə bi ren i sitʃ [ən] ə point əz
ʔis, wot pɪŋk jə ?

I.

Comparative Specimen.

1. Well, neighbour, you and he may both laugh at this news of mine. Who cares? That is neither here nor there.

2. Few men die because they are laughed at, we know, don't we? what should make them? It is not very likely, is it?

3. Howsoever these are the facts of the case, so just hold your [din] noise, friend, and be quiet till I have done. Hearken!

4. *I* am [sure] certain I heard them say—some of [them] those folks who went through the whole thing from the first themselves,—that did I, [sure] safe enough,—

5. That the youngest son himself, a great [lad] boy of nine, knew his father's voice at once, though it *was* so queer and squeaking, and I would trust *him* to speak the truth any day, aye, I *would* [that].

6. And the old woman herself will tell any of you that laugh now, and tell you straight off, too, without much bother, if you will only ask her, oh! won't she?—

7. [at any rate] leastways she told it *me* when I asked her, two or three times over, did she, and *she* ought not to be wrong on such a point as this, what do you think?

8. wel ez a wē se(ə)-in, 'šūd tel jə, ā, wīer en wen šə fan
d'rukɔ ānd et šə koelz ər uzbn.

9. šu sweə šə so(ə) im wi ər oən in, ligin reit et ful lenp,
e tgrund, in iz guid sunde koit, tlois bi d'uər e tās, dān et
tkoēnər e jon loin.

10. i wē ruerin e'weə, sez šū, fər oel twæld laik e puēli
bān, ər e litl las in e friet.

11. en ōat apmd, ez ər en e douter-i-loē kom priu tbak
jād frē imin twet thuez āt tē drai e twešin deē.

12. wol tketl wē boilin fē t'ie, wun fain brīt sumer
aftēnuin, nobed e wik sin kum tnekst þēzde.

13. en, di jə noē? a nivē liend nē muē nē ōis e ōat
biznēs up tē tē-deē, es siuər ez mi neēm z džon šepəd, en a
duənt wont tiu oēðə(r), ōie nā!

14. en su(ə) am bān uēm tē mi supē(r). guid nīt, en
duent bi sē redi tē kro(ə) ouər e bodi ɛgien, wen e toeks e
ōis ōat e tuðə(r).

15. its e weək fuil et preets bāt riēzn. en ōats mai last
wēd. guid bai.

8. Well as I was saying, *she* would tell you, how, where, and when she found the drunken [hound] that she calls her husband.

9. She swore she saw him with her own eyes, lying [right] stretched at full length, on the ground, in his good Sunday coat, close by the door of the house, down at the corner of yon lane.

10. He was [roaring] whining away, says she, for all the world like a [poorly barn] sick child, or a little [lass] girl in a fret.

11. And that happened, as she and her daughter-in-law came through the back yard from hanging out the wet clothes on [the] a washing day.

12. While the kettle was boiling for [the] tea, one fine bright summer afternoon, only a week [since] ago come next Thursday.

13. And, do you know? I never learned [no] any more [nor] than this of that business up to to-day, as sure as my name is John Shepherd, and I don't want to either, there now!

14. And so I am going home to [my supper] sup. Good night, and don't be so [ready] quick to crow over a body again, when he talks of this that or t' other.

15. It is a weak fool that prates without reason. And that is my last word. Good bye.

II.

Dialect Test.

See Ellis, p. 8*, and compare the version given below with the one in Ellis (p. 389), which contains several strange mistakes both in the version and the notes to it. If his rendering of the dialect test of other dialect speakers is as inaccurate as that of the Windhill dialect, the value of these tests for phonetic and philological purposes is not very great. The classified word-list (pp. 391-4) also contains many mistakes. The only way in which I can account for these inaccuracies is partly through the hurried manner in which the dial. test and classified word-list were taken down and partly through their not having been revised.

1. su(ə) a seə meets, jə sī nā ət im reit ə-bāt ʔat litl las kumin frə təkuił jondə(r).

2. šuz gu(ə)-in dān truəd ʔiə priu tred geət ə tleft and said ə twee.

3. siuər i'nif, tbān z guən streit up tə d'uər ə tren əs,

4. wiə šl tšons tə find ʔat drukw diəf wiznd fele (more commonly tšap) ə tneəm ə toməs.

5. wi oəl no(ə) im vari wīl.

6. wiənt toud tšap suin teitš ə nət tə diu it ə'griən, puə piw!

7. liuk! iznt it triu?

II.

Dialect Test.

1. So I say, mates, you see now that I am right about that little [lass] girl coming from the school yonder.
2. She is going down the road there through the red gate on the left hand side of the way.
3. Sure enough, the [barn] child has gone straight up to the door of the wrong house,
4. where she will chance to find that drunken deaf [wizzened] shrivelled fellow of the name of Thomas.
5. We all know him very well.
6. Won't the old chap soon teach her not to do it again, poor thing!
7. Look! Isn't it true?

III.

TBATL ꝥ T'LUẺZ LAINZ.

ai, Grees, las, it wēr oel ouer e bit ev e tluēs kuēd. am
 net wun e tsuet tē guē peilin up en dān dīnin fouk ouē(r),
 ez e riul; ḡa noēz ḡat. wot ai wont is piēs en kwaietnēs,
 bēd if fouk wient let mē ev it [*or et*], al mak em sit up fot,
 5 ez oni wumēn wōd et ed er oen wēē tē mak i twēld, en e lot
 e bānz tē mak en mend fo(r), nivē neēm e uzbn et nivē
 blakliedēd e greet e wēst e windē sin wēd wē wo(r). ḡa
 noēz ez wil ez ai noē wot e gēt wēšin ai ev ivri wik—e lot
 e muki smoks en skōts, et jē mē boil en bētē boil, en ḡen bi
 10 niēli ez bad ez wen jē bēgan. ḡe duēt koel it tgrīēzi miln
 fē nout. tiuzdē z olēs bin mai wēšin dēē fē ḡiēz siks jīē bak
 e muē(r). a olēs put t'luēs tē stīp tñit ēfuē(r), en get up et
 faiv ētlok i tmoēnin, ēfuē Ben en tbānz guēz tē ḡe wāk,
 en gets tsetpan ēgeēt, en z ivri tlāt āt suin aftē brekfēs
 15 taim, if ḡēz e guid druft, fēr if ḡēz wun jīn muē nēr ēnuḡer
 et maks Ben liuk blak its e lot e tluēz īnin ēbāt.

ḡats bin mai wē(ē) e gu(ē)in on, en šuz noēn it ez wil ez
 iv noēn it misen. wol ḡis apmd wi wēr ez guid neebēz ez
 nīd bī. wi mud frats e bit nā en ḡen ouē tbānz—fē ḡat
 20 Siuzi e āz iz e reit tēēstril ev e las, en giz āē Džoni sum rēē
 slaps sumtāimz—bēd wiv nivēr ed nē boḡē tē miēn out wol
 nā. en if tēl bēliv mē, las, av dun muē fē ḡat ḡiē wumēn
 nēr if šēd bin mi oen sistē(r). a neglēktēd mi oen uēm tē

III.

T'BATTLE O' T'TLOAZE LINES.

AY, Grace, lass, it wor all ovver a bit of a tloaze cord. I'm nut one o' t'soart to go peylin' up an' dahn dingin' fowk ovver, as a rule; thah knaws that. What I want is peace an' quietness, but if fowk weant let me hev it, I'll mak' 'em sit up for it, as onny woman wod 'at hed her awn 5 way to mak' i' t'world, an' a lot o' barns to mak' an' mend for, nivver name a husband 'at nivver blackleaded a grate or weshed a winda sin' wed we wor. Thah knaws as weel as I knaw what a gurt weshin' I hev ivvery week—a lot o' mucky smocks an' skirts, 'at ye may boil an' better 10 boil, an' then be nearly as bad as when ye began. They don't call it t'greasy miln for nowt. Tuesday's awlus been my weshin' day for these six year back or more. I awlus put t'tloaze to steep t'neet afore, an' get up at five o'clock i' t'mornin', afore Ben an' t'barns goes to ther wark, an' 15 gets t'set-pan agate, an' hez ivvery claht aht sooin after brekfast time, if ther's a gooid druft, for if ther's one thing more nor another 'at mak's Ben lewk black it's a lot o' tloaze hingin' abaht.

That's been my way o' goin' on, an' shoo's knawn it as 20 weel as I've knawn it mysen. Whol this happen'd we wor as gooid nabors as need be. We mud fratch a bit nah an' then ovver t'barns—for that Susey o' hers is a rey t'ay-strill of a lass, an' gives ahr Johnny some rare slaps sometimes—bud we've nivver hed no bother to mean owt whol 25 nah. An' if ta'll believe me, lass, I've done more for that theer woman nor if shoo'd been my awn sister. I ne-

weet on e wen še we ligin in e tlast bān ; av swild tpsidž
 25 duznz e taimz wen its bīn ē tēn ; en a we niver e'gien takin
 kear e tās for e wen šez wonted tē gue tē tmitin. šūz e
 grand en tē gue tē tmitin, šū iz čat ; bēd a olēs sed, en al
 se(e) e'gien, et čem et prēfesez tē bi sē piuer en guid ez olēs
 twāst wen čē kum tē bi reit rekōd up. a wuns niu e pāsanz
 30 douter et didnt no(e) ā tē freēm tē weš e pot up, en šē kēd
 fešn tē gue tē t'šapil ivri sunde i twik. bēd jē duent no(e)
 u(e) is sānd wol jēv bodmd em reit ; en if onibodi kēd e
 tēld mē pri wik sin et Meəri Džeglz ed e dun es šu ez dun tē
 mē, ast e proen d'istlāt i čē fees en tēld em čē we nuen
 35 wot čē out tē bī. bēd čēz nout tē bi sed fot. čes sum
 fouk ed disieiv e maiklskoup, čē sē dip.

wel, ez a we telin čē, av olēs wešt e t'iuzde čis moni e
 jiē(r), fēr a laik tē gu(e) āt e bit ev e munde, wen iv getn
 em čē sunde thuez brušt en saided e'wee, en a mak nout e
 40 wešin en beekin tē-gečēr et tbak end e twik, wen
 jē sed bi tlienin. suē tiuzde z mai deē, en šu noez it.
 wel, e fotnit sin kum jēstēdē, a gat up et faiv e'tlok, ez
 iuzl, en went at it laik e oēs wol e'bāt brekfēs taim. čen
 a tiuk t'lues kuēd en pout ad bi getin e tūpri pīnz āt. bēd,
 45 wod tē bē-liv it ? Meəri ed guen en putn er oen kuēd āt
 en getn it ful e thuez. a kēd ādli bē-liv mi oen in. a nīve
 niu e weš wol wednzde e'fuer i oel mi laif, su(e) a guēz up
 tul er, en a sez, 'wots tmienin e čis laik ?' 'tmienin e
 wot ?' šu sez, ez inisnt ez e stuft miul. 'didnt tē no(e) it
 50 wē mai wešin moenin ?' a sez. 'apm a did,' šu sez, 'en
 apm a didnt, bēd a spuez av ez mitš reit tē in mai thuez āt
 ez čā ez tē in čain.' čis netld mē ; su(e) a sez, 'čā noez

glected my awn hoam to wait on her when shoo wor liggin' in o' t'last barn; I've swilled t'passidge dozens o' times when it's been her turn; an' I wor nivver ageean takkin' 30 care o' t'hahse for her when shoo's wanted to go to t'meetin'. Shoo's a grand un to go to t'meetin', shoo is that; bud I awlus said, an' I'll say ageean, 'at them 'at professes to be so pure an' gooid is awlus t'warst when they come to be reyt reckoned up. I once knew a parson's dowter 'at 35 didn't knaw hah to frame to wesh a pot up, an' shoo could feshan to go to t'chapel ivvery Sunday i' t'week. Bud ye doan't knaw who is sahnd whol ye've bottom'd 'em reyt; an' if onnybody could ha' told me three week sin' 'at Mary Jaggles wod ha' done as shoo hez done to me, I sud ha' 40 thrawn t'dishelaht i' ther face an' told 'em they wor noan what they owt to be. But ther's nowt to be said for it. Ther's some fowk 'ud deceive a michaelscowp, they're so deep.

Well, as I wor tellin' tha, I've awlus weshd o' t'Tuesday 45 this monny a year, for I like to go aht a bit of a Monday, when I've gotten 'em ther Sunda' tloaze brushed an' sided away, an' I mak' nowt o' weshin an' bakin' together at t'back end o' t'week, when ye sud be tleanin'. So Tuesday's my day, an' shoo knaws it. Well, a fortnit sin' come 50 yesterday, I gat up at five o'clock, as ushal, an' went at it like a horse whol abaht brekfast time. Then I tewk t'tloaze cord an' thowt I'd be gettin' a toathree things aht. Bud, wod ta believe it? Mary hed goan an' putten her awn cord aht an' gotten it full o' tloaze. I could hardly 55 believe my awn een. I nivver knew her wesh whol Wed-dinsday afore i' all my life, so I goes up tul her, an' I says, 'What's t'meanin' o' this like?' 'T'meanin' o' what?' shoo says, as innocent as a stuffed mule. 'Didn't ta knaw it wor my weshing mornin'?' I says. 'Happen I did,' 60 shoo says, 'an' happen I didn't, bud I suppose I've as mitch reyt ta hing my tloaze aht as tha hez ta hing thine.' This nettled me; so I says, 'Thah knaws varry weel 'at Tues-

vari wil et tiuzde z mai deo, en su(e) al þenk ðe tē get ðem
 tlāts e ðain āt e trued es suin es tē kan.' 'ue tē toekin
 55 tul?' šu sez. 'ða noez vari wil u(e) im toekin tul,' a sez,
 'sue let s e ne boðe(r).' ðen šu tēnz rānd en šu sez, 'av ez
 mitš reit tē ðis grund en tē ðat tluəspuest ez ðā ez, en al sī
 ðe fat efuor al tak em dān, sue nā ða noez.' 'al pūl em
 dān if tē duznt,' a sez. 'if tē duz ðal get ði topin pūld,' šu
 60 sez. 'en uel pūl it?' a sez; 'uel pūl it, Meeri Džeglz?'
 en a went up tul e tē šeu er a wē nuen fleed on e(r), nēr oni
 sitš laik. 'ðal sī ue,' šu sez, 'sue get intē tās wi ðe.' a wē
 sum en mad, ða me bi siue(r), su(e) a sez, 'get intē tās
 ðisen, je oud þin; ue stāvd tkat?' 'ue kudnt þoil tē kīp
 65 wun?' šu sez. 'ue boild d'istlāt up wi tbroþ?' sez ai.
 'ue senz ðe bānz āt i regz?' sez šū. 'ue z rem i ðer ied?'
 sez ai. 'ðā āt, en oel be'lemin ðe,' šu sez.

a wornt bān tē stand sitš lewwidž ez ðat oni lomē(r),
 su(e) a þriu mi kuod dān en ran intē tās en gat tkāvin
 70 nāif. ðen a fliu et e kuod wi it in e džifi. bed ad ne suine
 be'gun e seegin wi it ne še rušez at me wi tlon bruš en
 ramz it intē mi fees, fēr oel it wē kuved wi wet en muk.
 ad sitš en e muki fees ez ða nive soe sin tē wē boen. bed
 a wē nuen bān tē bi bet, su(e) a fotšt mi oen lom bruš, en
 75 afte rubin it i tsludž i tmidl e trued a went en peentēd ivri
 reg et šed imin āt wi it. Meeri ðen fotšt e peelful e sudz en
 þriu em ouer āe duestnz, bed a gat e pigin ful e taeem suet
 e stuf en let er ev it feer i tfees. e regle krād ed getn rānd
 bi ðis taim, en tladz kept simin āt oel suets e lou stuf, en
 80 wot ed e bīn tupšot on it oel a duent no(e) if āe Ben ednt
 apmd tē kum uem tēv iz brekfēs džust ðen.

day is my day, an so I'll thenk tha to get them clahts o' thine aht o' t'road as sooin as ta can.' 'Who're ta talkin' 65 tul?' shoo says. 'Thah knaws varry weel who I'm talkin' tul,' I says, 'so let's hev no bother.' Then shoo turns rahnd an' shoo says, 'I've as mitch reyt to this grund an' to that tloaze-post as thah hez, an' I'll see tha fat afore I'll tak' 'em dahn, so nah thah knaws.' 'I'll pool 'em dahn if 70 ta doesn't,' I says. 'If ta does thah'll get thy toppin' pooled,' shoo says. 'An' who'll pool it?' I says; 'who'll pool it, Mary Jaggles?' an' I went up tul her to show her I wor noan flayed on her, nor onny sitch like. 'Thah'll see who,' shoo says, 'so get into t'hahse wi' tha.' I wor 75 some an' mad, thah may be suar, so I says, 'Get into t'hahse thysen, ye owd thing; who starved t'cat?' 'Who couldn't thoil ta keep one?' shoo says. 'Who boiled t'dishclaht up wi' t'broth?' says I. 'Who sends ther barns aht i regs?' says shoo. 'Who's reng i' ther heead?' says I. 'Thah art, an' all belengin' tha,' shoo says.

I worrant bahn to stand sitch langwidge as that onny longer, so I threw my cord dahn an' ran into t'hahse an' gat t'carvin' knife. Then I flew at her cord wi' it in a jiffy. Bud I'd no sooiner begun o' sawin' wi' it nor shoo 85 rushes at me wi' t'long brush an' rams it into my face, for all it wor covered wi' wet an' muck. I'd sitch a mucky face as thah nivver saw sin' ta wor born. Bud I wor noan bahn to be bet, so I fotched my awn long brush, an' after rubbin' it i' t'sludge i' t'middle o' t'road I went an' painted 90 ivvery reg 'at shoo hed hingin' aht wi' it. Mary then fotched a pailful o' suds an' threw 'em over ahr doorstuns, bud I gat a piggin' full o' t'same soart o' stuff an' let her hev' it fair i' t'face. A reggalar crahd hed gotten rahnd by this time, an' t'lads kept singin' aht all soarts o' low 95 stuff, an' what 'ad ha' been t'upshot on it all I don't knaw if ahr Ben heddant happened to come hoam to his brekfast just then.

'What's up nah?' says Ben; so I at it an' tell'd him,

‘wots up nā?’ sez Ben; su(e) a at it en teld im, ol-ðoe še wer ekterin e-wee laik mad ivri bit e t’aim. fe wuns Ben tiuk mai said, en i tiuk e tluéz, en tkued, en ivriþin dżust
 85 ez it wo(r), en bend em slap on tev er oen duestnz. ðe wer e bit e kwaietnes ðen fer e bit, en a gat mi oen kued ful e tluéz át e-fue Ben went bak e-gien tev iz wāk. in e wail et aftə(r), ā-ivə(r), a ied e lafin noiz, su(e) a popt mi ied át e d’uə(r), en ðier if toud bīzm ednt guen en kut mi lain
 90 dān, en oel mi tluéz we ligin e tfluə(r). a faied up en a went tev er ās, bed šu slamd d’uər i mi fees en put tlatš dān su(e) ez i kudnt get in. ‘al mak ðe pee fe ðis, je treš!’ a šāted þriu tkei-oil. ‘mak on!’ šu šāted bak, en ad tē gu(e) en sam mi tluéz up en weš em ouer e-gien. wot ed
 95 e kum tē pas if it ednt tēnd át tē bi e wet deē a kānt tel; bed it kom dān laik kats en dogz, en wi buəþ ed tē drai we tluéz i tās.

wen nīt kom a we fleed ðed bī e boni rumpes, fe Ben we boilin wi reedž. if oni e Meeri bānz kom nier āez šu fotšt
 100 em in wi e tlatə(r), en þrietnd tē kil em if ivē ðe leekt wi ðem þinɔz oni muə(r). ‘wir ez guid ez jī!’ sez āe Dik. ‘bed jāe muðez e bad en; šuz bān tē bi teen tē tlokup,’ sez Meeriz jumist las. þinɔz gat tē sitš en e pitš, indīd, wol āe Ben went en ofed tuəl famli, big en litl, át tē feit. ā-ivə(r),
 105 Meeri uzbn z e nais kwaiet suet ev e tšap, en av nout tē se(e) e-gien ‘im, en i wodnt oēðe mel nē mak. en ðats wot wiv getn tul, en ā wis kum on tnekst tiuzde ðe loed uenli noez. bed as nivē fē-giv e(r); nivē wol i liv; tnasti guid-fē-nout! after oel et iv dun for er en oel, en nivē tšeedžd
 110 er e oepni pīs.

wornt ðat e nok et d’uə(r)? a þout it wo(r). kum in. wel, if it iznt Meeri! ða sez ða þout it we wednzde? en

although shoo wor hectorin' away like mad ivvery bit o' 100
 t'time. For once Ben tewk my side, an' he tewk her
 tloaze, an' t'cord, an' ivverything just as it wor, an' beng'd
 'em slap on to her awn doorstuns. Theer wor a bit o'
 quietness then for a bit, an' I gat my awn cord full o'
 tloaze aht afore Ben went back agean to his wark. In a 105
 while at after, hahivver, I heeard a laughin' noise, so I popt
 my heead aht o' t'door, an' theer if t'owd besom heddant
 goan an' cut my line dahn, an' all my tloaze wor liggin' o'
 t'floor. I fired up an' I went to her hahse, but shoo
 slammed t'door i' my face an' put t'latch dahn so as I 110
 couldn't get in. 'I'll mak tha pay for this, ye tresh!' I
 sharted threw t'keyhoil. 'Mak' on!' shoo sharted back,
 an' I hed to go an' sam my tloaze up an' wesh 'em over
 agean. What 'ud hev come to pass if it heddant turned
 aht to be a wet day I can't tell; bud it com' dahn like 115
 cats an' dogs, an' we both hed to dry wer tloaze i' t'hahse.

When neet com' I wor flay'd there'd be a bonny rumpus,
 for Ben wor boilin' wi' rage. If onny o' Mary's barns com'
 near ahrs shoo fotched 'em in wi' a clatter, an' threaten'd
 to kill 'em if ivver they laikt wi' *them things* onny more. 120
 'We're as gooid as ye!' says ahr Dick. 'Bud yahr
 mother's a bad un; shoo's bahn to be ta'en to t'lockup,'
 says Mary's youngest lass. Things gat ta sitch a pitch,
 indeed, whol ahr Ben went an' offered t'whoal family, big
 an' little, aht to feyt. Hahivver, Mary's husband's a nice, 125
 quiet sort of a chap, an' I've nowt to say agean *him*, an'
 he woddant awther mel nor mak'. An' that's what we've
 gotten tul, an' hah we sal com' on t'next Tuesday the Lord
 oanly knaws. Bud I'se nivver forgive her; nivver whol
 I live; t'nasty gooid-for-nowt! After all 'at I've done for 130
 her an' all, an' nivver charged her a hawpney piece.

Warrant that a knock ot t'door? I thowt it wor. Come
 in. Well, if it isn't Mary! Thah says thah thowt it wor
 Weddinsday? An' thah wants to be reyt? So dew I.
 I don't knaw what we've hed to fall aht abaht; an' I've 135

ʒa wons tɛ bi reit? suɛ diu ai. a duent noɛ wot wɛv ɛd
 tɛ foɛl āt ɐˈbāt; ɛn av dʒust bin sɛ(ɐ)in ɛt if ivɛ ʒɛ wɛr ɐ
 115 wumɛn ɛt i ɔut out ɐˈbāt it wɛ ʒi. kum in wi ʒɛ. av
 bin ɛvin ɐ bit ɐ frɛndli tʃat wi Griɛs iɛ(r). tɛtɛl z ɔn,
 ɛn av ɐ fati kɛk i tuvm, ɛn a dāɛ sɛɛ ʒɛz ɐ drɔp ɐ
 Dʒəmeɛkɛ sumwɛ(r). sit ʒɛ dān, las.

just been sayin' 'at if ivver theer wor a woman 'at I thowt
owt abaht it wor thee. Come in wi' tha. I've been
hevin' a bit ov a friendly chat wi' Grace here. T'kettle's
on, an' I've a fatty cake i' t'oven, an' I dar' say theer's a
drop o' Jamaica somewheer. Sit tha dahn, lass.

IV.

TKUKŪ TLOK.

a we dān et Līdz tuðe wik, en bi-in reeðe drai afte
 liukin rānd t'ān, a apmd tē pop intev e eeles net fāe frē
 tsteišn, wiē ðe we bān tē bī e rafl fer e kukū tlok. a dē
 see jēl noē wot e kukū tlok iz; ā-ive(r), its e tlok ets getn
 5 e oil i tfees ont wier e bēd pops āt ivri āer en šāts 'kukū'
 e stied e straikin, en šāts wuns ivri oef āer ez wil. nā it
 wē tseem et ðis rafl ez it iz et ivri uðe(r)—ðe wēr oel
 wontin tē bi twine(r). ðe we nieli oel jum tšaps et wēr in,
 en et e bāt sevm e tlok ðe bē-gan e mustrin tēgeðe(r). wol
 10 ðe we weestin ðie fer em oel tēnin up, ðe kēd toek e nout
 nobēd ðis kukū tlok. 'am siuer ai sl win it,' sed Ned e
 oud Bilz. 'ðal net win ðis,' sed Krake(r). 'av net bīn in
 e rafl jēt bēd wot iv wun.' 'ðat tlok l bi 'main tēnīt, er els
 am tšet,' sed Džim Tanē(r). 'e diel on jēl find jēsēnz
 15 mis'teen,' sed jum Stroēberi, kos av kum þri mail e pāpēs
 tē fotš it.' t'aim kom et last for em tē šak, en if jēd nobēd
 sīn em emīn on t'eēbl tē sī wot numez we tēnd up, jēd aktli
 e þout ðe we bān tē swol'e tbeesin. trafl wēr ouer et last,
 en Bili Mušrēm wē di·kleed tē bi twine(r). wen (e)levm
 20 e tlok kom, tlanloed tēd em it wē taim tē bi skiftin, sue
 Bili gat is tlok en went uem. nā Bili didn't no(e) et it wēr
 e kukū tlok, en id nie sīn wun e fūe(r), su(e) it koēzd im e
 diel e trubl, ez al tēl jē in e bit 'se ðe, Džini wot iv brout
 ðe,' i sed tē twaif, ez i tlapt t'lok on t'eēbl wen e gat uem.
 25 'wier es tē getn ðat þriu, Bili?' šu sed. 'av wun it,' sed
 Bili. 'ai, its e boni en. av nie sīn wun laik ðat e fūe(r).
 bēd let s bi šapin fē bēd, Bili, fer its getin lat.' 'al in t'lok

up eƿuer i guē,' sed Bili, ez e went fer e neel en tamē(r).
 after eð un it up eƿgien twoel, en set tpendlēm wegin, ðe
 went tē bed; bed ðed nuēn bin in moni minits eƿue ðe ied 30
 sumet šāt 'kukū!' 'wot ðe eƿment s ðat?' sed Bili.
 'neē, ai kānt tel,' sed Džini. 'am siuer a ied sumdi šāt
 kukū,' sed Bili. 'sue did ai, Bili,' sed twaif. Bili gat up,
 strak e lit, ðen went dān-tsteēz. i liukt oel up en dān,
 bē-int d'uez, intē tkubēd en tkoil oil, bed kēd find nout, 35
 su(e) i went en gat intē bed eƿgien. in e bit i ied 'kukū'
 twelv taimz. 'ie ðe, Džini,' i sed, 'ðats pleen i'nif, bi
 gum!' en džumpt āt e bed, strak e lit, ran dān-tsteēz, gat
 od e tpuēker en bē-gan tē unt up en dān eƿgien. 'a kƿ sī
 nout dān iē(r), Džini,' i sed, afte liukin up en dān fer e-bāt 40
 ten minits, 'džust fil if ðez onibodi unde tbed.' 'neē, bi
 gum, Bili; brin tlit en kum en liuk fē ðisen.' 'ðat nuēn
 fleed, ā tē?' sed Bili, bē-ginin tē bi fritnd isen, en diðerin
 wol e kēd ādli od tkanl i tstik. 'neē, am net e bit fleed,'
 šu sed, 'bed av ied fouk se(e) et twelv e-tlok et nīt s t'aim 45
 et bogēdz bē-gin tē nok e-bāt, en its džust e-bāt twelv nā.'
 ðat wer i'nif fē Bili. tkanl flopt āt e tstik, en i rušt upsteēz
 en tumld intē bed ez if sumdi wer after im. 'oe, mēðe(r)!'
 skriemd Džini, pīnkin Bili eð sīn sumet. Bili kuved iseln
 oue tied wi t'luez en krept dān tē tbodm e tbed. id getn 50
 se fāe dān et wun eƿ is fit un e bit oue tbodm, en tkitlin
 bi-in upsteēz en wontin sumet tē leek wi, gat od e Bili tuēz
 wi it tloez. 'mēðe(r)!' Bili šātēd, ez i dregd iz leg up.
 'pīvz!' skriemd Džini, es šu kuved eƿsen oue tied. noēðer
 on em dēst stē fer e-bāt ten minits. et last Džini sed, 55
 'Bili! Bili!' 'od ði din las.' 'dus tē pīnk ðis ās ez
 oentēd, Bili?' 'am siuer it iz,' sed Bili, 'en al flit tƿēst pīn
 e munde moenin. a nie bē-līvd i bogēdz eƿue(r), bed a kƿ
 bē-līv it nā, bē-kos av felt wun.' 'felt wun?' sed Džini.
 'ai e fē siue(r), las.' 'en wot wor it laik?' šu sed. 'a kānt 60
 tel. it kom en gat od e mi tu(e) e bit sīn.' Džini flopt oue
 tied eƿgien, en Bili pīnkin šed sīn sumet, flopt oue tied tiu.
 in e bit, ivripiñ bi-in kwaiet, Džini popt er ied āt e bed

e'gien. 'Bili, a wiš it we moenin,' šu sed. 'sue diu ai,'
 65 sed Bili, ez e flopt iz ied āt. 'am feen ōā ied it ez wil ez
 mī, er els ōa med apm e pout ad bin driemin.' 'it we nue
 driemin, Bili, fe noeðer on ez ed bin e'slip.' ðe buep leed
 lianin, en ivriþin we se kwaiet ðe ked ie t'lok tikin dān-
 tsteez. 'kukū!' we šāted e'gien. 'jonz tseem din e'gien,'
 70 šu sed; 'am siuer its dān-tsteez. gu(e) en ev e'nuðe liuk.'
 'a duent noe wie tkanl iz,' i sed; 'it tumld āt e tstik
 sumwie(r).' 'wel, itl nuen bi fāer of; get up en liuk fot.'
 Bili gat up, went on iz anz en nīz, en be'gan gruepin e'bāt
 tflue fe tkanl. nā Džini ed um e frok en skāts on e neel et
 75 t'op e tsteez, en Bili apmd te tutš em wen i wer untin
 fe tkanl, en ðe kom tumlin on im. i džumpt intē bed
 wi sitš fueš et i nokt iz waif āt e tuðe said. 'mēðe(r)!
 þivz!' skriemd Džini, en šu opmd twinde en šāted 'elp!'
 e plismen et we džust pasin, þinkin sumet we reu i tās,
 80 brast d'uēr opm en went in. 'wot s te diu ie(r)?' i sed.
 'kan je sī onibodi ðie(r)?' Džini šāted. 'ā kan i sī i d'āk?'
 i sed, ez i šut d'ue te kip onibodi frē gu-in āt. 'stop ðie
 wol Bili gets e lit,' šu sed, 'kos ðez oēðe þivz e bogedz i
 tās.' Bili gat e lit, en im en tplismen sietš buep upsteez
 85 en dān, bed ked find nout. 'je fe'gat te liuk unde tbed,'
 sed Bili. e'wee tplismen went upsteez, en Bili en twaif
 krept after im. nout we fun unde tbed, sue tplismen sed et
 ðe must e bin mis'teen. wol ðe wer upsteez tbed šāted
 'kukū' e'gien. dān kom tplismen, tū steps et wuns, en
 90 Bili en twaif krept after im. e sietš we ðen meed i ivri
 niuk en koene(r), ivm unde t'iepot en tsoltsele(r), bed
 nout we fun. 'ðes sumet kwier e'bāt ðis,' sed tplismen.
 'ðes sumet vari kwie(r),' Džini sed. 'e je iver ied
 sitš dinz ez ðem i tās e'fue(r)?' tplismen ast. 'niver e'fue
 95 te-nīt,' Džini sed. 'wel,' sed tplismen, be'ginin te bi es
 fleed ez oēðe Bili e twaif, en gu-in ez wait ez e šīt, 'as bi
 rānd e'gien in e'bāt en āe(r), en al liuk in,' hed i we feen te
 get āt, en ðev net sīn im sin. Bili en twaif krept upsteez
 e'gien, en džust ez ðed getn intē bed ðe ied 'kukū' wuns

mue(r). 'wel, ðis kaps oel et i iver ied tel on,' sed Bili. 100
 'its tlast nūt i ðis ās fē mī,' sed Džini. 'a wodnt stop ier
 if ðed let me liv rent-fri.' 'its nu(e) ius gu-in dān-tsteez
 e'gien, iz it, las, wi kŋ find nout?' 'nee, wi med džust ez
 wil stop wie we āer en kīp wokŋ wol moenin.' ðe wisped
 tē wun en'uðe wol tū e'tlok, en ðen ðe ied 'kukū' twais. 105
 'bi gum, its jonder e'gien!' Bili sed, en it olēs sānz i tseem
 pleēs. av e guid maind tē sit dān-tsteēs e bit en sī if i kŋ
 find it āt.' 'diu, Bili,' šu sed. Bili let tkanl, krept pratli
 dān-tsteez, en piekt isen i trokin tšee(r), bed i suin fel
 e'slip. i didnt iē tbēd šāt wen it wēr oef past tū, nē Džini 110
 noeðe(r), fē šed guen tē slip tiu. Bili wokŋd džust e'fue
 pŕi e'tlok, en findin id bīn e'slip, i dlanst rānd tās, bed i soe
 nout. in e bit tbēd kom āt en šātēd 'kukū' pŕi taimz.
 Bili kest iz in up et t'lok wen e ied it fēst taim, en ðen i
 gat up tul it wen it šātēd tseknd taim, en wen it šātēd 115
 tēd taim id e guid liuk at it wol it popt in en we šut up.
 'oe, av fun ðe āt et last, ev i?' i sed. 'Džini! Džini! av
 fun tbogēd āt; kum dān en liuk at it.' 'wot iz it, Bili?'
 šu sed. 'its e bēd getn intē t'lok,' sed Bili. Džini kom
 dān-tsteez, en ðen Bili went tē t'lok en traid tē opm d'uē 120
 wie tbēd wo(r), bed i kudnt manidž it. 'ā ðe enments ez
 it getn ðie(r)?' Džini sed. 'nee, a kan net tel,' sed Bili.
 ðe buēp traid tē get et tbēd wol oef past pŕi, wen it popt āt
 en šātēd 'kukū,' en ðen went in e'gien. Bili traid to get
 od ont, bed it wē tē šāp for im. 'ðat en oud fešnd raskl, 125
 bi gum!' sed Bili, 'bed ðal apm net bi se fleed wen tēz bīn
 ier e de(e) e tū.' 'wel, Bili,' sed twaif, 'a nive niu sitš en
 e pīn i mi laif. av omest e guid maind tē nok it nek āt fē
 fritnin ez en kīpin ez wokŋ nieli oel tnit. kil it fēst pīn,
 en let s e nē mue boðe wi it.' tlast et i ied e'bāt Bili en is 130
 kukū tlok, i wē fiksīn e fāntn for it tē drink āt on, en e
 boks for it tē eit āt on, e'said e toil wīer it kept popin it ied
 āt.

V.

UE Z TE BI TMEESTA(R) ?

5 ðis ez e kwešn et oft kumz up fe dis'kušn, en wen e niuli
 wed kupl es te di'said it ðe sumtaimz a lom wail e'bāt it. i
 mi jum deez, wen a we wēkin et tmln, niuz we brout into
 tmekanik šop et Sam Wilmen en An Aris we bān te bi wed es
 10 tnekst sundə. ðis niuz we brout in džust e'fue tindžn stopt
 et brēkfes taim, en sue wen wed getn naisli set dān te we
 moenin miel oud Dik Tšeri sen āt te Sam—' wot, a ges ðat
 bān te bi wed tnekst sundə.' ' wa,' sed Sam, ' am þin'kin e
 sumet e tsuət.' ' wel, nā,' sez oud Dik, ' if te mienz te gu(ə)
 15 on smuiðli en bī e api man, duent spoil ði waif wi pamprin
 e(r), ez if še wer e sik bān, bed bē'gin es te mienz te kari
 on ; if te duznt, ðal e te riu. et tvari taim et oud Dik we
 givin ðis eð'vais te Sam, e lot e wed wimin eð geðed rānd
 An Aris i tweivin šeed, en ðe sed tev e(r), ' nā, An, las,
 20 wotive te duz, sī et te stanz up fe ði reits ; duent gi wee
 tul im en inš. if te wuns bē'ginz te nukl under il mak e
 kum'pliet sleav en drudž on ðe ; its oles tbest wee te bē'gin
 ez we intend te kari on.' its oft bin sed et fouk rekuz
 nout e eð'vais unles ðe gue tev e loejer en pee siks en
 25 eitpms fot ; bed buəp Sam en An þout ted'vais ðed getn we
 wəp aktin on. rent deez en wedin deez wil kum et last,
 ðoe lanloedz en braidgriumz þin'ks ðe kum on et e sneel
 galəp, en wen tnekst munde moenin kom rānd Sam en An
 we man en waif. ' its siks e'tlok bi ðis wotš e ðain,' sed
 30 Sam, ' a þin'k its e'bāt taim te gat up en let tfaie(r).' ' a
 we džust þin'kin,' sed An, ' et tād leəd reəðe te lom, get up
 wi ðe, ðal find sum kinlin i tuvm. ' a mən e ði te get up,'
 sed Sam ; ' es te fə'getn wot te sed jəstədə—didnt te promis

tē luv, oner en e'bee?' 'am prēpeəd tē diu oel i promist,'
 sed An, 'bed e bodi kānt diu ivriþin et wuns, al luv en 30
 onē ðe nā, if tī get up en lit tfaie(r), en wen tketl boilz ða
 men koel mē dān-tsteez en al e'bee ðe.' 'kum, kum,' sed
 Sam, 'if tē þinkz tē kŋ traifi wi mē i ðis wee ðal find āt ði
 mistak. a as ðe tē diu nout et i kānt bak up wi skriptē(r),
 fē sant Pite sez—"waivz, nukl unde tē jēr uzbŋz." 'duz 35
 e?' sed An. 'al bēliv it wen i sī it.' 'ðen ða al suin sī it,'
 sed Sam, en i bānst āt e bed en ran dān-tsteez in is šēt.
 wol e we rumidžin e'bāt fē t'estiment, wot duz An diu bed
 nip intē t'lozit, sam up oel iz wātē thuez, flin em dān tē
 tbdm e tsteps, bout t'seame duer i tinsaid, en ðen krīp bak 40
 e'gien intē bed. in e bit, Sam in iz ȳri tē get bak, gat wun
 ȳv is fīt feltēd in iz dudz, en fel fored, bumpin iz nuēz
 e'gien tšāp edž e wun e tsteps. ðis put im intēv e bit ȳv e
 pešn, en wen e gat tē tsteēz ied, en fan d'ue fest, i sweer e
 gēt uoþ, ðoe id bīn et t'sapil tnīt e'fue(r). 'ðie lad,' sed 45
 An, 'if tēs swoen wi t'estiment i ði and, a wodnt bi ði fēr
 oel tbras i tbenk, ðez nuēbdi sē ādnd es tē diu ðat nobēd
 trif-raf et gets intē tkuet-ās.' 'a tē bān tē opm d'ue en
 liuk et ðis tekst?' sed Sam. 'al liuk at it, wen tē lets mē
 no(e) et tketl z boilin, its nu(e) ius getin up e'fue(r),' en An 50
 kuved ȳr ied up i tbed thuez en fēe kinkt e'gien wi lafin, tē
 þink ā šēd bafid im; bed wen šē ied tās due gue tul wi
 e gēt beŋ, it put e bit ȳv e damper on e meriment.
 'wierive kan tmadlin bi of tul?' sed šū, 'a omest wiš id
 getn up misen en let tfaie(r), its nue gēt džob, en if id jildēd 55
 ðe wod e bīn pies bētwīn ȳz. wišt! a þink a ier is
 fuit kumin up tsteps. if e pīps þriu tlok-oil il bi eēbl
 tē sī mē. al rekŋ tē bi e'slip'. sue šu leed wi e fees tē d'uer
 en stāted e snuerin laik e peār e blaksmip belesēz et ed getn
 e bad koud. in e bit šu stāted up en leind on ȳr elbow en 60
 ākŋd. šu ied e soft, perin noiz en nā en ðen e sānd ȳz if
 sumet we skratin wud. 'oe diē(r),' šu sed, 'its nuēn im, its
 nobēd tkat et s midlēs fēr e drop e milk.' it wē nu(e) ius
 An trai-in tē foel e'slip, šu kudnt, sue šē dond e'sen en krept

65 reit pratli dān tsteēz. oel wer es koud en sailnt ez e tšētš
 ev e wikdeē. Sam we nuēwie tē bi sīn, bēd iz wātē dudz
 wē guēn, suē šē niu id set of sumwīe(r)—bēd wīe(r)? šu
 samd up tfaie šul, pīnkin šud guē tē tbodm e tjad tē tkoil-
 oil en fotš e šulfi e koilz, net et šē pout e litin tfaie(r), oē,
 70 nou, šud eit it suine(r), bēd šud get oel redi fēr im, su(e) ez
 e kēd ev e bleēz in e minit. bēd, bē-oud! wen šē wontēd
 tē gu(e) āt šu fan et d'ue wē fest, en šu kudnt opm it. šu
 wēr e priznē lokt up i tās. wen šē boutēd e bēd-rām duēr
 en bafid ēr uzbn, šu laft reeli, pīnkin it wēr e vari guid
 75 džuek; bēd wen šē wē bafid en bestēd e-sen šu kudnt laf.
 uōē fouk mēd apm e sīn tfun ont, bēd An didnt—šu brast
 āt e ruērīn. if šēd ed onī wāk tē guē tul šud e guēn tē
 tmīln, if šē kēd e getn āt e tās; bēd šu ed nē wāk, šud gīn
 up e liumz, fē Sam ed sed, 'časl nīvē guē tē tmīln e'gīen,
 80 las, ez lom ez a kō kīp čē. wen šē bē-pout ēr e čēm wādz
 šu ruēd ādē nēr iver en pūld sum ēēr of ēr iēd en flēw it on
 tfluē(r), ez if čat, sumā, kēd mēd matez. oel et wuns šē
 bē-pout ēr et tnekst duē nēbēr ed e kei et ed opm čēē
 duē(r), suē wen šēd bāpt ēr in wi koud wotē(r), šu stāted e
 85 pundin tfaie bak wi tpuekē(r). In e bit tneēbē wumen kom
 āt en stēd in et twīndē tē sī wot wēr up. 'am lokt in,'
 sed An, 'a wont jē tē opm d'ue wi jāō kei.' tneēbē ran uēm
 fē tkei en opmd d'uēr in e krak. 'wotive did jēr uzbn lok
 jē in fo(r)?' sed tneēbē(r). 'wa,' sed An, trai-in tē laf, it
 90 sīmz id fēgetn mē, it iznt twenti fouēr āēz jēt sīn wi wē tīd
 tē-gečē(r), en e man kānt get intē niu weēz oel et wuns. a
 dē se(e) it ed tliēn slipt iz maind et i ed e waif, su(e) iz lokt
 d'uēr en tēēn tkei in is pokit ez iuzl. Samz e tšap et bočēz
 iz iēd e guid bit wi tpēpetiuel muēšn. en av iym noēn im
 95 set of tē tpump wi tfaie šul in iz and en čēn kum slīnkin
 bak fē twotē kit. puēr An sed oel čīs in e mēri of-and weē
 et ed e di'siēvd tvārī oud lad isēn, bēd it didnt blind
 twumēn et livd tnekst duē(r). es šē went bak tēv ēr oēn ās
 šu sed, lou dān, 'čat wumen z bin ruērīn, čēz e frātš on bi
 100 nā.' wel, a diu pīnk et čat dēē wē tlonist, dri-ist, en muēst

mizrebl deə et iver An əd past sin šə wə boən. wot əd
 bə'kum ə Sam šu kudnt im'adžn. i didnt kum niə fər ə
 bait ə dinə(r), et givin ouə taim i nivə tənd up, ən et ten
 ətlok et nīt šəd nivə sīn is feəs. if šə went wuns tē tentri
 end, šu went ə unded taimz i tās tē ākrə fər is fuit, bəd it 105
 wər oəl i veən. Sam wə noəðə tē bi iəd nē sīn. twāst ont
 wo(r), šu kudnt fešn tē gue sīk for im, šu felt ez if šəd
 reəðə dī nər oni ə tmln lasəz səd no(ə) et Sam əd left ə
 tvari de(ə) aftə twedin deə. oəl pouts ə konkrin ər uzbn ən
 setin up fē tmeəstə wə skated tē twind; it wə fāe bēte tē 110
 bi oni suet əv ə drudž ən sleev nē liv čat wee; su(ə) et aftə
 ten ətlok et nīt, šu kinld tfaier ən meəd ez nais ə super ez
 anz kəd mak, net fər ə'seln, bəd fē Sam. əs fər ə šu ednt etn
 ə māpfī oəl čat blesid deə, nē kudnt; čə wər ə lump in ə
 proit sē big et šə kudnt swole et oəl. əs fē Sam, wier ed-i 115
 bīn ən wot ed -i bīn diu-in? aftə lievin uəm i went streit
 tēv iz wāk, gat iz brekfēs ən iz diner et ə kofī-šop, ən et oef
 past faiv et nīt wondəd up ən dān tsrits ez dezelet ən
 mizrebl ez oni man wīl kan bī. ez ə wə moəndrin up ən
 dān i čis wee i gat mikst up wi ə krād ə fouk oəl gu-in i 120
 wun dirəkān. i went wi tsriēm, fər i didnt keə mitš wier
 ə went, ən et last fan isen in ə tšapil. in ə wail ən oud
 man, wi ə fees laik ən eəndžilz, stuid up ən preitšt laik ən
 eəndžil, preitšt pies bə'twīn kuntri ən kuntri, pies bə'twīn
 man ən man, ən last əv oəl, pies bə'twīn man ən waif. it 125
 sīmd tē Sam ez if, sumwee, toud man əd getn tē noə wot
 wər up bə'twīn im ən twaif, fər i liukt streit et im ən teld
 im čə səd bi nē strugl fē tmeəstəšip bə'twīn man ən waif, bəd
 et in oəl pīnz, big ə litl, luv səd bi tmeəstə(r). wen Sam
 gat āt ə čat tšapil iz āt bə'gan tē sofn tād iz jun waif, tē 130
 mak eks'kiusez fər ə kondukt, ən aftər ə desprət batl wi is
 praid et lastəd wol ə'levm p.m. i pout id gu(ə) uəm ən trai
 tē fē'get ən fēgiv. wen ə gat niə tentri end, i tutšt ə due
 step wi is fuit, ən wə vari niə foəlin. An so(ə) im ən ran
 intə tās ripin ər anz ən krai-in 'oə diə(r), iz drukrə, iz 135
 drukrə.' tpue las dēsnt feəs im i likə(r), suə šə id ə'sen

e'bak e tkitšin due(r). in e bit Sam kom in, bed net drukn,
 i we souber i'nif en sorēfi i'nif. i sat im dān i tām tšeer en
 liukt rānd. tfaiesaid we wām en brīt en taidi, e nais supē
 140 we redi, is slipez leen bi tfende(r), ivripiu dun fēr is
 kumfet et wumēn kud diu. i leind bak in is tšeer en šu
 kēd sī t'iez wun aftēr ēnuðe run sloeli dān is fees. in e bit
 An ventēd tē kum āt en sed pitifi, 'Sam!' i tēnd iz iēd, iz
 legz peetēd, en i eld āt iz āmz. i les nēr e tik-tak še we
 145 sietēd on iz nī, wi ēr āmz rānd iz nek, sobin ēz if ēr āt ēd
 brek. aftē ōat ōe we nīve nout sed es tē 'uē z tē bi
 tmeestē(r)'; buēp sed 'luv sl bi tmeestē(r),' en ōat satld it.

VI.

EN OUD BOIZ REKĚLEKŠNZ.

'tēnd fifti!' bi tmegez, bēd its taim tē bi liukin rānd
 tkoenēz nā, en nue mis'tak. džust ē bit lomēr en as bi wun
 ē ņem lenki tšaps bāt šuin, en stokinz ive sē mitš tē big, et
 Wiliem toeks ēbat i tplee. bēd a nuen laik it, en ņat s
 flat. wen ē tšap kumz tē ņat, wot kumz tēv im? wa, iz 5
 nokt ēbat priu pilē tē puest, en tmuest et fouk se(ē) on im
 iz—'ai, puer oud tšap, is sīn iz best deez.' its tšiefi, kum-
 fētin toek iz ņat fēr ē tšap et s muild en broild. en duin iz
 best tē kīp bodi en soul tēgeņē(r), en apm ried ē lot ē jum
 enz tē elp tē kari on twēligig biznēs ē twēld. aftēr oel its 10
 laik stopin et ē guid beetin šop wen ē tšap s reikt iz oef
 sentri, ez it giz im ē tšons ē samin isen tēgeņē laik, en
 makin ē dženrēl balēns up ē oel iz dun en left undun. a
 wunder ā moni on ez l bi eebl tē stand it en kum of wi ē
 balēns ē treit said! am fit tē pīnk ņez nobed iēr en ņie wun. 15
 es fē misen, al tak tult en mak nē buenēz ēbāt it—av bīn ē
 regle raskl priu tfēst wik a wē boen. mi muņē s sed sue
 moni ē taim. su(ē) it mun bi triu. ā-iver a kēd fēšn tē liuk
 er it fēes aftē t'aimz šēs tēld mē ņat, a kanet imadžin, en
 am nuen bān tē dispiut it, net ai. ņez moni pāzn mue bīn 20
 tēld tseēm teel. su(ē) as nuen bi bāt kumpni. bēd lievin
 džuekin ēsaid, a rieli en onistli bēliv a wēr ē raskl i mi jum
 deez. tnumer ē kitlinz iv protld, duks iv traid tē mak
 piek, donkiz teelz iv prikt, prēsāvz iv stoun, tluēs-kuēdz iv
 snikt, windez iv brokē, fati-keeks iv etn, en misde'mienēz 25
 bāt numer et ed ē bīn ē emin džob i toud fēšnd taimz wen
 emin wē fēšnebl. oel ņiez kraimz en moni mue raiz up

laik guēsts kundžed bi đem tū wēdz—‘tānd fifti.’ a mee
 bi ƿout e braznt ānd, bēd đes sum e mi triks al bi end if
 30 im sori fo nā! a wodnt giv e tos fēr e junster et eznt e spāk
 e divlri e-bāt im. wot if e duz galēp ƿriu e siut e tū e tluez
 e jie(r). ad reēđe pēe fēr e siut e kuēdiroi nēr e wudn en
 oni taim. đe wēr e trik a wuns pleed toud skuil misis, oud
 Mali Begstē wī koeld e(r). e reer oud las wē Mali i d’eēz
 35 bēfue skuil buēdz en buēd skuilz wē ƿout on. šu wēr e-bat
 tšap ev e beal e botni, wi e fees laik e raizin sun stikin āt
 e t’op; litl fat āmz, en anz ez big ez e šūlder e mutn. šu
 kēd noēđe rid nē rait, bēd đat didnt mater i đem deēz. šu
 wor eēbl tē beek avē-keek, ā-ivē(r), en đat wēr e muē
 40 konsikwens tē Mali. wel, wot bētwīn beekin avē-keek en
 liukin aftēr e-bāt twenti bānz, Mali ēd e wāk set. a duēnt
 no(e) ā šēd e getn on, if šē ednt e ed tē iuz e ƿibl i tavē-
 keek biznēs. it kom in sē andi tē wokn uz jun enz up wi,
 en kīp es ƿriu fratšin. it wēr e bit oekēd sumtaimz wen
 45 Mali ēd bin stērin tƿin uet-meil, en sudnli snigd tƿibl āt tē
 gi sum on ez e swileker on tsaid e tfeēs. toud las wē reēđe
 fond e wopin mī, bēd a di-tāmind tē e mi ri-vēndž, en wun
 de(e) ad e fain tšons. Mali wē dān e wun fuit, et reēđe
 spoild e woekin. đe wēr e peer e kats et toud las wē vari
 50 fond on, suē wot did i diu bēd tī buēp đē teelz tēgeđer en
 in em ouē tband wiē Mali un er avē-keek. a niu šēd fleer
 up di-rektli šē soē tkats i đē kwīe pēzišn. a niu tiu et šēd
 mak streit fē mī wi tƿibl, suē di-rektli a so(e) e kumin a
 wopt e soft avē-keek on tē tflue reit i toud las wēe, en dān
 55 šē kom es flat ez e flānde(r). bai gou, wornt đēr e meelēk
 i tmiul-oil oel in e minit. toud wumēn fumd en rould
 e-bāt, wi e šoet leg stikin up i tee(r); tkats splutēd en feet;
 tladz en lasez ran skamperin āt intē tstrit; en ai wēr e-bāt
 tfešt on em, fēr a niu wot ēd apm if i didnt kut mi stiks.
 60 eē diē(r), đem oud fešnd taimz! đez nuē sitš meelēkin i
 điez deēz! ast laik tē sī tlad wi tƿluk tē sāv sitš en e trik
 on e skuil buēd misis! wa, id bi wēp iz weit i Džiudi Barit
 umbugz. wel, aftēr id ed e fēst-reet skuilin, sitš ez ladz

gat i ðem deez, a wə put prentis tɔv ɐ gruəsə(r). nā, a duənt
no(ə) ɐ muə trai-in sitiweəšn fɛr ɐ lad wi ɐ weəkneſ fɛ swit 65
stuf nɛr evin trun ɔv ɐ gruəsə ſɔp—ðat iz, wol ɐ gets ɐ
regle siknɛr ɛn ðen il wiſ isen et tnoəp poul, ɐ sum sitſ spot
wie ðə sāk ais-ſaklz fɛ ðə foənuin drin kin. litl Nati Belſə
we mi meəstə(r), ɛn a wə wot ðə koəl ɐ indue prentis, witſ
ment nout bəd wāk, de(ə) in ɛn de(ə) āt, ɛn sleevin ɐ weə tū 70
ɐ ʃri nits bəsaid, wen ðə wɛr out tɔ diu i wei-in punz ɐ
siuger ɛn penəps ɐ suəp, ɛn sitſ laik. a didnt sɛ mitſ kɛə fɛ
ðat et fɛst, kos ad ɐ fain tšons ɐ pitšin intə figz ɛn reezinz,
ɛn siuge kandi, ɛn traiflz ɐ ðat suet, bəd, bi gou, ðat suet ɐ
ʃin duznt last fɛr ivɛ(r). its kapin ā suin swit stuf gets ɔz 75
bitɛr ɔz goəl wen ɐ tšap ɛz is ful swin at it. ai imadžin its
ɐbāt tseəm wi wot ðə koəl tplezɛz ɐ ðis wəld i dženrəl.
ā-iver it tiuk ɐ bit ɐ taim tɔ brin mɛ tɔ tstoəleisn point,
apm ɐ bit lomɛ nɛr it ɛd ɐ dun sum lɔdz, ɛn bəfuɛr it did
ad reəðɛr ɐ kwier ɛd-ventə(r). mi misis wɛr ɐ bit ɔv ɐ sɔ
skriu, ɛn kɛd ādli ʃoil mɛ i'nif tɔ eit, su(ə) a tiuk it āt i
siuge kandi ɛr out ɛt i laikti tšop, ɛn nout bəd reit,
noəðə(r). ā iz ɐ grou-in lad tɔ ʃraiv bāt džok? wel, it
apmd wun sunde tmoenin ɛt i felt oefl pekiſ aftɛ mi
brekfɛs, ɛn ad etn ivri moesl up et toud las put āt. a 85
dɛsnt as fɛ nɛ muer ɛr els ast ɐ getn ɐ flī i mi iər-oil. ad
getn dond redi fɛ tšapil, fɛ toud las we vari pɛtiklɛr ɐbāt
mɛ bi-in reit brout up, ʃu sed, if ſɛ did pinſ mɛ i vitlz. i
ðem deez lɔdz laik mi weə belɛs-kaps wi taslz on, ɛn rānd
krimpt kolez, ɛn al stand it a wɛr ɔs fain ɛz onibodi mi saiz, 90
bəd wot s ðat wen ɐ tšap s pinſt in iz džok. wel, it we
getin vari niə tšapil taim, ɛn a niu a sed ɐ tɔ meetſ i tfrunt
ɐ Nati ɛn twaif, bəd if jɛl bəliv mɛ, ad ðat kreəvin i mi
insaid a kɛd ɔv etn ɐ bit ɐ rainosɛrɛs, aid ɛn oel. sue wot
did i diu bəd nip intə tšop tɔ get sumɛt tɔ lain mi stumɛk 95
wol dinɛ taim. a niu ad nɛ biznɛs ðiɛr ɐ sundeɪ, bəd
unə(r), ðə sɛə, iz ɐ šāp ʃoən, ɛn bi gou its triu. wel, a ednt
bin i tšop ɐ minit wen i iəd tmisis sinin āt—'Džosiue!
Džosiue!' ðat we mi neəm, ɛn toud las we sikin mɛ. bəd

- 100 a we nuen bān tē liēv bāt sumet, su(ə) a seəz od ev ə šaiv ə
 unikeek et toud las ius tē mak up tē sel—reit swīt stuf it
 wo(r)—slapt it intē mi beles-kap āt ə tsīt, en gat tē d'ue
 džust əs tmisis we be'ginin tē bel āt 'Džosiue'! ə'gien. su(ə)
 of wi set tē t'šapil. ee, diə(r)! it wē twāst diu iver i ed,
 105 wē šat. it wē reəðer ə wām moenin en a wē swietin laik ə
 brok fē fiē toud las sēd səspekt sumet. a dəsnt tak mi kap
 of, kos a wē woekin džust i tfrunt ə buəp tmeester en
 tmisis, bēd it wer ə roki ruəd tē Džoedn, wē šat woek! ez
 a wāmd up a kēd fil tunikeek sterin ə mi ied ez if it wē
 110 wik, bēd on a mēd guə. et last wi gat tē tprimitiv šop, en
 ef kuēs a ed tē dof mi beles-kap. wel, wot wi twām
 moenin en mī swietin, tunikeek wē stuk fest on t'op ə mi
 ied, en wē be'ginin tē swiel dān tsaidz ə mi fees tē šat
 dəgri wol ad ə unikeek wig en nuē mistak. a wient tel
 115 oel id tē undegue priu šat džob, bēd a bleem tmisis fēr it
 oel i net findin mē džok i'nif. av stoun moni ə anfl ə figz,
 en reezinz, en piŋz ə šat suet, if šē koel it steilin, bēd ai
 duent wen ə grou-in lad eznt i'nif grub gin im, after iz adld
 it ez ai did wi Nati Belše(r). ee wel; ā šiez ladiš teolz kum
 120 tēv ə bodiz maind; en a nobed menšn em tē šeu et ladz—
 rasklz ez šē əe(r)—ānt suē wišāt koez sumtaimz. šez nuē
 tū weez ə'bāt it; moni on em ed bi vari difrnt if šē wē reit
 duin tul. am piŋkin šes sum ev uz oud boiz ev ə lot tē
 anse for i šat biznēs. bēd a dārent gu(ə) on ə bit lomə(r),
 125 šoe its kapin wot ə lot ə piŋz duz kum intēv ə tšaps ied
 wol is smūkin ə paip en piŋkin ə'bat bi-in tēnd fifti.

VII.

TOUD SĀM TIUN.

sum kouks wāmd mi nīz wi ðe dul red iæt
wen id swoled mi milk en pobz,
suæ tlois up tē tfendər a pūld mi siet
en a plantəd mi fit e tobz.

ðen litin mi šoet blak paip, a swur 5
reit bak i mi oud ām tšee(r),
en a sat wotšin trik ez it reez en un
laik e sperit i tmidnīt eə(r).

sistə Mali en tbānz wər əslip upsteəz—
ðe wə piəs wi ðat bleətin kriu— 10
su(e) a smūkt en a þout e mi weested jiez,
en e twāk et wə jət tē diu.

ez a liukt et ðis laif en et tlaif tē bī,
a sed tē misen, “ðā as!
wi kumfet ða noəðe kən liv nē dī, 15
fē ðas seəvd noəðe soul nē bras.”

ðen spai-in oud Seetn əstraid e t'lād
et wər un unde t'šeemə flue(r),
a dubld mi neiv en sed, “āk ðe, lad,
al bi didld wi ðī nē muə(r); 20

if mi sinz bi laik liəd, en laik koek mi pēs,
wa ðez nuəbdi bed ðī tē þenk;
bed wen twəldz e wik oude(r), ðā gēnin kēs,
as e bīn buəþ tē t'šētš en tē tberk.”

ðen sum minits past oue mə, sad ən dri, 25
 ən mi þouts griu ez dāk es tnīt,
 wen sum drukƿ oud alz et əd bīn on tsprī
 kom sīn laik mad up tsrīt.

wi ðer anz ən ðe fit ðe kept bietin t'aim
 ez ðer āmz intē tee wē flun, 30
 eē! ən twēdz ev e godlēs ən sili raim
 tēv ən oud sām tiun ðe sun.

ai! t'aimz et iv dʒoind i ðat grand oud ee(r),
 wen oud frenz et mi said wē sīn,
 wen mi laif wēr e sunšaini alidē, 35
 ən ðis wiznd oud wēld wē grīn.

i tlīt ev e sun ɛts lɔw sīn set
 a sī t'sapil e P(r)imruez Brā,
 ən wot frenz on e sabəʃ deē ðier ez met
 et fēr iver es peetəd nā. 40

ðe kum ən ðe smail ən e'wee ðe pas,
 bəd ðe olēs liēv wun i viu—
 e puē litl faðelēs kuntri las,
 et wuns sat i tsīnez piu.

wun kām sumē nīt ez wē serɔ tlast im 45
 šu liukt i mi feəs reit ād;
 ən e lips wē wait ən ər īn wē dim
 wen i dʒoind ər i t'sapil jād.

ən šu sed tē mē, "Ben, a fīl feənt ən il,
 ða mēn gi mē ði ām, oud lad;" 50
 ən šu wisped sum wēdz et i pīnk on stil,
 fē ðe meəd mē reit prād ən dlad.

su(ə) a elpt e wi keər oue reəl ən stail,
 wol wē gat tēv e geedin duə(r),
 ðen šu eld mē bi tand sitš e lɔw, lɔw wail— 55
 ən a so(ə) ər e'laiv nē muə(r).

wel, ʒis wēld gets es koud en ez ād es stil,
 en et taimz a fil feen šez diəd,
 fe šed ād tē sleev et e lium en wīl
 fēr e moēsīl e onist briəd.

60

mue nē twenti jīe šuz bin diəd en guən,
 bed wierīve mī lot mē bī,
 wen tās ez oel wīšt en im left e-luən,
 šu olēs kumz bak tē mī.

av wīšt et id teld e bi tgeēdin duē(r)
 ā dīp wē mī luv en triu,
 fēr e frenz, puē las, ʒe wē feu en puē(r)—
 bed nue matē(r), a pīnk še niu.

65

ā! if iver i get tē jond plees ebūn,
 wier i lew i mī āt tē bī,
 džust tē ier e wuns mue sīw ʒat oud sām tiun
 el bi evm ev itseln tē mī.

70

VIII.

TŠOET TAIME(R).

it we misti en frosti en dāk ez e buit,
en sē koud jed e pitid e tuēd,
wen i ied tē mi pin̄kin e lit litl fuit
pit-patin bē-int mē e truēd.

nā, et faiv er oef past, ev e koud wintē moen, 5
ad nue þouts ev e kumreed et oel,
su(e) a stuid wol ðe kom up e bit ev e bān,
laik e pegi-stik eerin e šoel.

‘olou, las,’ a sed, ez a tapt er e tkrān,
‘ðal bi duin for i triver e tkiln; 10
wot ātē, jē mun̄ki, en wier ātē bān?’
sez šū, ‘e šoet taime tē tmln.’

‘if ðat meester e ðain z oni tšildē(r)’ a sed,
‘a sed laik em tē meetš et ði bak;
bēd, a ges, if tēd leed en āē lom̄er i bēd 15
et treed ēd bēgin tē bi slak.’

‘ail meestē,’ šu sed, ‘av ied tguvnē swiēr
et iz meed nout bi t’reed fē ðis eedž,
en iz oesēz en karidžēz nips im sē bēē
wol e ādli ken þoil tē gi weedž. 20

‘ðen iz bout en i’steet, en iz bīldin e ās,
eē! en tkost ont nē moetl noez jēt;
if we pinš wol wē kubēdz wiēt peester e mās
i ken nobēd džust stand on is fīt.

‘i sez ferinez latli ez meed e gēt sprin, 25
 en đe liv on tšopt kabiž en seem;
 su(e) it uinz im, jə sī, tə šut bras laik e kin,
 en đen sel i tseem meekits wi đe.

‘if wə duent wək fə litl, wi muent wək et oel,
 en mi granfađe sed jəstənīt 30
 if it wornt fə tšoet taiməz et tsistm ed foel,
 en tpliusee kum bak íntə tštrít.’

a liukt of tī end et đat wiznd oud bān,
 en a sed, ‘it e’piez laik tə mī
 et tfaktri en tmanšn en tmeen e tkonsān 35
 ez upodn bi midžez laik šī.

ier a peeted wi thān, en a kudnt bed laf,
 šo(e) a felt nuen se mitš et mi iez,
 fer a ɣout tə miseln—its e boni kum of
 if wə propt bi sitš pilez ez šiez. 40

IX.

NATHAN NAN.

nue dāt jēl oel ēv ied ē'bāt
tēpole Belvodie(r),
ē stati pout bi sum tē bī
frē ivri feelin tlie(r).

oel reit en streit i mak en šap, 5
ē moud fē trees ē men :
ē dānreit, upreit, beŋup tšap,
net mitš unlaik misen.

nā, šoe jē no(ē) iz nout bed stuen,
i liuks sē grand en big, 10
et litl dēst jē pūl iz nuez,
ē lug is twisted wig.

pratli, reit pratli ouē tflue(r)
ē tip-ē-tuez jē woek,
en od jē briep fē vari oē, 15
en wispe wen jē toek.

šiez šat ē'bāt im—bed a noent
net reitli ā tē sē t—
et maks jē fil ēz smoel es pīvz
ē'nent ē madžistreet. 20

jēv sīn šat dolt ē muki tlee
ē tfees ē Pudse Duez ;
toud madlin z woen it oel iz laif,
en fansid it ē nuez.

jond props ez laik ə peər ə tenz 25
 ə Saiksəz, jət, bi tmegz,
 wen i wə souber əz ə džudz
 av iəd im koəl əm lega.

su(ə) evm bi preəzd fə self konseət;
 wiðāt it, a səd seə, 30
 wist eət wəsen wi oəl wə mīt
 fər ivər ən ə deə.

wen weəstəz liuks et tmābl god,
 iɡoi! ā waid ðe geəp,
 ən wunde witš ðe feəvə tmueəst— 35
 ə bogəd ər ən eəp.

ən sum wi envi ən wi spait
 get fild tə ðat dəˈɡri
 ðəd nok iz nuez of, if ðe dəst,
 ə giv im ə blak i. 40

i sumā keəts ə lit ə ʔinɜ
 et fouk nuen wonts tə si;
 ðez feu laiks telin wot ðə āə(r),
 ə wot ðə out tə bi.

wa, wa, pəˈfekʃn nivə did 45
 tə Admɜ bānz bəˈleɪ;
 ən liuk et moətlɜ wen wə wil,
 wis find ə sumet reɪ.

oud Adm gat sə mešt wi tfoəl
 et oəl ə tiuˈmən reəs 50
 ɡrouz sədli āt ə šap i tmaind,
 i tkeəkəs, ən i tfeəs.

ðez nuen sə blind bəd ðeə kn si
 ə fout i uðə men;
 av sumtaimɜ met wi fouk et ʔout 55
 ðə soə wun i ðesen.

en tbest e tšaps l find česen
et taimz i tfouti tlas;
av dubld neiv efue tē-dee
et tful i tsimin dlas. 60

bed twāst e fouts et aiv sīn jet,
i wumen er i man,
is twieri, neegin, nēpin tēn
et pleagd pue naterin Nan.

a went wun sumer aftenuin 65
tē sī e puēr oud man.
en ādli ed i dāknd d'ue(r),
wen twerit čus bēgan:

'eē! wa! did ivē(r)! wot e triet
tē sī čī fačez sun; 70
kum forēd, lad, en sit čē dān,
en al set tketl on.'

'neē, neē,' a sez, 'am nuēn e čem
et koelz et t'aim bi t'lok,
en bumps em dān i tkoēne tšee(r), 75
en dluez reit ād et tdžok.'

čā nuēnkeet, wi tē od čī tun?
il suin bi ier a pin̄k,
sue, if tē l sit en lit čī paip,
al fotš e suep e drink. 80

'oud las,' sez ai, 'čat ei i buēn,
en reēčē lou i bīf.'
'ai, bān,' sez šū, 'čis jier e tū
av ed e diel e grīf.

'am net e wumen et oft speika, 85
e sinz fouk duelfi senz,
bed ai kn̄ tel mi maind tē čī,
čā noez wot pinz bēlenz.

‘ðaz nuetist ai nuen liukt se stāt,
 en ai kɔ triuli see, 90
 frē tlast bak end e tjiē tē nā
 av nēt bin wīl e deē.

‘en wot wi siknēs, wot wi grīf,
 am duin ða meē di’pend—
 its bīn e wiēri muild en teu, 95
 bēd nā it gets niē tend.

‘av bout oel tsister et i ev
 e blak mēraine gān;
 fouks pīnks am reeli of, bēd, lad,
 am pēnki et im bān. 100

wi twēld, en ivripiu et s int,
 am krost tē ðat de’grī
 et moni e taim i d’eē av preēd
 tē lig mē dān en dī.

‘wot aiv tē tak frē tliēst i tās 105
 ez muē nē fleš kēn biē(r);
 it iznt dżust e taim bi tšons,
 bēd ivri de(ē) i tjiē(r).

nue livin soul etop e tiep
 wē traid ez aiv bin traid; 110
 ðez nuebdi bēd ðē Loēd en mī
 et noez wot iv ed tē baid.

frē twind i tstumek, triumetizm,
 en tenin peenz i tgium,
 frē kofs en kouds en tspain i tbak, 115
 av sufēd mātēdium.

bēd nuebdi pitiz mē e pīnks
 am eēlin out et oel;
 tpue sleev mēn tug en teu wi twāk
 wol ive šū kēn kroel. 120

'en Džoni z tmueſt unfilin briut
 et ivə weər ə iəd:
 i wodnt weg ə and ə fuit
 if ai wər oel bed diəd.

'i tmidst ə oel iv ed tē diu 125
 ʒat rueg wə nive tman
 tē fotʒ ə koil, ə skāər ə fleg,
 ə weš ə pot ə pan.

'fouk sez æ Sal l suin bi wed,
 bed t̥pouts ont tōnz mē sik; 130
 ad reēðer in̩ ər up bi tnek,
 ə sī ə bērid wik.

'en if i pout ə bān ə main
 wə boen tē liəd mai laif,
 a sudnt p̥ɪŋk it wor ə sin 135
 tē stik ə wi mi naif.

'av ast æ Džoni twenti taimz
 tē brin̩ ə swip tē d'uə(r);
 bed nā ɛfuer il speik ɛg̊iən
 al sit i tās ɛn smuə(r): 140

'en ʒen—guid greišes, wot ə wind
 kumz wiuwin p̥riu d'uə snek;
 a felt it oel tlast winte(r), laik
 ə witl et mi nek.

'ʒat sin̩k paip, tiu, gat stopt wi muk 145
 ɛbūn ə fotnit sin,
 su(ə) ivri āər i d'ee wi tslops
 am trešin āt ɛn in.

'oel wen i p̥ɪŋk ā aiv bin tret,
 ɛn ā i teu ɛn straiv— 150
 tē tel ʒə tonist triup, am kapt
 tē find miseln ɛ'laiv.

‘wen iz bin reəkin āt ə tnīt,
 ət tmeəkit ər ət tfeə(r),
 sitə ɣouts əs kum intə ini iəd 155
 əz liftəd up mi eə(r).

‘av ɣout, “ai, lad, wen tā kumz uəm,
 ɖal find mə uə bi tnek;”
 ən ɖen av me bi ɣout ə'giən
 ət kuəd əd apm brek. 160

‘ər els av mutəd, “if it wornt
 sə dāk, ən koud, ən wet,
 ad guə tə tnavi ə tə d'am
 ən dränd miseln tə-nīt.”

‘its grif, lad, nout ət oəl bəd grif, 165
 ət weəsts mə deə bi deə;
 suə Seətn temps mə, kos im week,
 tə put miseln ə'weə.'

toud tšap iəd peət ə wot šə sed
 əz i kom tlompin in, 170
 ən šātəd in ə red feəst reədž,
 ‘od, rot it! od ɖi din.'

ɖen Nan bə-gan tə froɣ ən fium,
 ən fiz laik botld drink;
 ‘wot, ɖen, ɖaz entəd tās ə'giən, 175
 ɖa ofld liukin slinɔk!

‘ɖa nivə kumz ɖiəz duəz wiɖin
 bəd ɖā mən kəs ən swie(r),
 ən straiv tə brin mə tə mi greəv
 wi bridin əriz iə(r). 180

‘frə ɖi ən ɖain sin wed wə wo(r)
 av teən nu(ə) end ə grif,
 ən nā ɖa stamps mə undə tfuit,
 ɖā mēɖərin ruəg ən pif.

‘ðā viln, gi mæ wot i brout 185
 ðat de(ə) et wī wæ wed,
 ən nivæ muə wi wun laik ðī
 wil ai set fuit i bed.’

iə d’owdi liftəd tøv ər in
 ə jiəd ə linin tšek, 190
 ən sobd ən ruəd ən rokt əsen,
 əz if ər āt əd brek.

ən ðen šu reəv reit up bi truits
 ə anfl əv ər eə(r),
 ən fitəd laik ə dī in duk, 195
 ən šutəd āt ə t’šee(r).

‘æ! Džoni, run fə d’oktə(r), lad,
 a fil a kānt tel ā;’
 sez Džoni, ‘līt ði paip ə’giən
 šul kum ə’bāt i-nā.’ 200

bəd betər ed it bīn fər im
 if id niə stəd ə peg;
 mai geətəz! wot ə poez i gat
 frə Nanz riumatik leg.

suin, vari suin, šu kom ə’bāt 205
 ən flum ən teər ən reəv,
 i sitš ə we(ə) əs feu kəd diu
 wi wun fuit i ðə greəv.

ðen at it went ə turn ə’giən
 ðat minit šu gat iəz, 210
 ‘ðā viln, ða, ða noəz ði weəz
 brinəz on sitš gādz əz ðiəz.

‘æ! if təd straik mæ stif et wuns,
 ə stab mæ tə mi āt,
 a ðen kəd dī kontent, fə fouk 215
 wəd noə reit wot tə āt.

'unfilin briut! unfilin briut!
 a niē wē wil ēn strom;
 ņez nobēd wun þin tšiez mē nā—
 a kan nēt last sē long.

220

'tē stand up fēr ē þin ēt s reit
 it iznt i mi neetē(r);
 ņez fouk ēt noēz i olēs wo(r)
 ē puē(r), soft, kwaiēt kriētē(r).

'wun þin ai kīd sēē, if tē-nīt
 mi laif sēd end it liēs,
 av duin mi diuti ēn ņa noēz
 av olēs strivm fē piēs.

225

'a no(ē), a no(ē), ēt im i tgeēt—
 ņaz uņēr uetē tē preš,
 suē, wen im duin fo(r), ņā mē wed
 jond guid fē nout jum treš.'

230

ņen Nan pūld sumēt āt ē d'roē(r),
 wait ēz ē sumē tlād,
 sez ai tē Džoni, 'wot s ņat ņiē(r)?'
 sez Džoni, 'its ē šrād.

235

'ēn kofin kom tiu, bēd a sweē(r)
 a wodnt ēt i tās;
 suē wen šez miuld šē seuz ēt ņat,
 ēs kwaiēt ēz ē mās.'

240

puē Nan liukt at mē wi ē liuk
 sē jondēli ēn sad:
 'ņal kum tē tberin?' 'jos,' a sed,
 'a sal bi vari dlād.'

'ņen bid ņi muņē(r), Džoni kraid,
 'ēn as ņi unēkl Ben;
 ēn oēl ē preēz fē sudn diēþ
 sl ē mibest "ēāmen."

245

NOTES.

The (·) denotes that the following syllable has the strong stress, thus **asem·ive** (I. 3), **·aim** (I. 4). Before beginning the Specimens the reader is advised to read over §§ 249, 260, 341, 350 in the Grammar. In order to facilitate the reading of the Specimens, I have written **get up** instead of **ger up**, **wot iz it ?** instead of **wor iz it ?** etc. See § 290.

III.

Line 4, **fot for it**. 11, **jie** (§ 337). 17, on forms like **we(e)** see § 193. 22, **ŋie** see § 354. 26, **tmītin** *class meeting*, *prayer meeting*. 34, **nuen** (§§ 357, 399). 37, on **wel** beside **wīl** see § 399. 63, **sum en mad** (lit. *some and mad*, a very common phrase) *very angry*. 73, **sitš en e** (§ 340). 80, on (see page 73 note). 89, **bīzm** (lit. *besom*) *good-for-nothing*. 99, **āez** read **āz** *ours*. 100, **wi e tlate(r)** *and at the same time inflicted blows upon them*. 101, **pinz** here used contemptuously of Grace's children. 106, **mel ne mak** pleonastic for *meddle*. 107, **ŋe** (see page 112). 109, **en oel** (§ 399). 118, **Džemeeke** *Jamaica rum*.

IV.

Line 2, **eeles** *ale-house*, *beer-house*. 3, **de** (§ 390). 5, **ont of it**. 11, **Ned e oud Bilz Ned** (*the son*) of *old Bill*. 14, **tšet** (§ 381). 23, **sečē** (lit. *see thee*) *look !* 34, **dān-tstees** lit. *down the stairs*. 38, **strak** (§ 363). 52, **Bili** (§ 339). 88, **must** (§ 392). 108, **let** (§ 381). 128, **it** (§ 351).

V.

Line 14, *tweivin šeed the weaving shed*. 25, *tə thou* (§ 350). 46, *tes thou hast*. 56, *wišt hush!* 104, *tentri end the end of the passage*. 136, *like(r)* (lit. *liquour*) *drink*.

VI.

Line 8, *muild en broild struggled hard*. 25, *snikt cut*. 32, *wudn en* (lit. *wooden one*) *coffin*. 42, *if se ednt e ed* (lit. *if she had not have had*) *if she had not had*. This construction only occurs in subordinate sentences, and has probably arisen from contamination with such phrases as, *šud or šed e dunt she would have done it*; *tladz ed e guen the boys would have gone*. We generally say *ad e lend jet if jed nobed e ast me I would have lent you it, if you had only (have) asked me*. Cp. the end of §§ 389, 397. 48, *we dān e wun fuit was down of one foot*, i. e. *one of her legs was longer than the other*. 59, *kut mi stiks make myself scarce*. 86, *e fi i mi ier-oil a box on the ears*. 93, *čat*, see § 399. 100, *seez* (§ 382). *med* (§ 392).

VII.

Line 53, *stail* is the lit. Engl. form, see § 315. The same is also the case with *midžez* (VIII. 36).

IX.

After line 200 the following four lines have been inadvertently omitted in our Specimen:—

sez ai, 'a nivə so(ə) e tšap
sə iəziŋl ɔn fat;
čal siuəli len ə elpin and
tə lift ɔr of ə tplat.'

INDEX.

[The alphabetical order in the Index is:—a, b, d, e, e, f, g, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, s, š, t, p, č, u, v, w, z, ž.

The numbers after a word refer to the paragraphs in the Grammar. When no number occurs after a word it means that the word occurs only in the Specimens.]

- a *I*, 350.
- ā *how*, 171, 399.
- abed *yes but*, 291.
- abit *habit*, 194.
- ād *hard*, 61.
- Adkison *Atkinson*, 267, 291.
- adl *to earn*, 57, 257.
- ādli, *hardly*, 399.
- ādn *to harden*, 61, 247.
- āe(r) *our*, 172, 351.
- āe(r) *hour*, 236.
- āe(r) *are*, 61.
- afte(r) *after*, 57, 400.
- ai *I*, 95, 350.
- ai *yes*, 399.
- aid *hide*, 175, 361.
- aidl *idle*, 156.
- aien *iron*, 157, 259.
- aie(r) *to hire*, 176.
- aim *hoarfrost*, 156, 258.
- ain *hind*, 156, 268, 303.
- ais *ice*, 156.
- ais-šakls *icicles*.
- aiv *hive*, 175, 283.
- ā-ive(r) *however*, 399.
- aivi *ivy*, 156.
- akoēn *acorn*, 57.
- aks *axe*, 57.
- aks (as) *to ask*, 125, 312.
- aktli *actually*, 194, 247.
- al *I will*, 250.
- āl *owl*, 171.
- āl *to howl*, 235.
- ali *aisle, alley*, 194.
- alide *holiday*, 125, 243.
- alz *fools*.
- am *am*, 57.
- am *ham*, 57.
- ām *arm*, 61.
- ām *harm*, 61.
- ame(r) *hammer*, 57, 243.
- amet *am not*, 272, 396.
- āmive(r) *however*, 171, 399.
- and *hand*, 57.
- ānd *hound*, 115.
- anfi *handful*, 299.
- anl *handle*, 57, 247, 298.
- āns *ounce*, 235, 337.
- ansem *handsome*, 299.
- anse(r) *answer*, 57, 251.

- antm** *anthem*, 57, 286.
anvil *anvil*, 57.
anz *hands*, 302, 310.
ap *to wrap up (with clothes)*, 57, 317.
āp *harp*, 61.
apl *apple*, 57, 247.
apm (lit. *happen*) *perhaps*, 270, 399.
apren *apron*, 196.
are *arrow*, 57, 243.
arend *notoriously bad*, 207.
arend *spider*, 194, 304.
as *ash, ashes*, 57, 312, 337.
as (*aks*) *to ask*, 125, 312.
ās *house*, 171, 310.
āsemive(r) *howsoever*, 399.
ask *dry, rough, harsh*, 312.
as-midin *ash-pit*, 57, 312.
at *hat*, 57.
āt *heart*, 74.
āt *out*, 171.
āt *thou art*, 61.
avek *havoc*, 194, 322.
ave(r)-meil *oat-meal*, 57.
āvis, **āvist** *harvest*, 61, 245, 292.
āz *ours*, 352.

bā *to bow*, 171, 315.
bad *bad*, 144, 343.
bad (pret.) *invited*, 57, 373.
bai *to buy*, 315, 382.
baid *to endure, put up with, wait, stop, remain*, 156, 361.
bait *to bite*, 156, 361.
bak *back*, 57.
bāk *bark*, 61, 312.
bāk *to bark*, 74.
bake *tobacco*, 246.
baked *backward*, 243.

bakedz *backwards*, 251.
bākm *collar of a horse*, 74, 315.
bak-stn *the iron plate on which oat cakes are baked*, 70.
baleks *testiculi*, 243.
bāli *barley*, 61, 245.
bām *barn*, 74.
ban (pret.) *bound*, 57, 301.
bān *child*, 61, 259, 280.
bān *barn*, 74.
bān *going*, 171, 303.
band *string, cord*, 57.
bāns *to bounce*, 115.
bānti *bounty*, 235.
bare *barrow*, 57, 243.
baril *barrel*, 194.
bas *door mat, hassock*, 57.
bastail *workhouse, union*, 234, 243.
basted *bastard*, 195, 243.
bāt *about, without*, 171, 242, 246, 289, 400.
baþ *bath*, 57, 306.
bed *bed*, 73.
bed-steid *bedstead*, 87.
beəbe(r) *barber*, 203.
beed *to bathe*, 70, 308.
beedz *barge*, 203.
beegn *bargain*, 203, 247, 271.
beek *to bake*, 70, 312.
beekes *bakehouse*, 243.
beekn *bacon*, 204, 247.
beel *bale*, 204.
beeli *bailiff*, 204, 245.
been *near, direct*, 84.
bee(r) *bare*, 70.
bee(r) (pret.) *bore*, 70, 369.
bees *bass*, 195.
beet *bait*, 84.
beet *to abate*, 246.

- beete(r)** to barter, 203.
bef to cough, 73, 280.
beg bag, 59, 315.
beg to beg, 73.
beid bead, 87.
bek beck, 73, 280, 312.
bel bell, 73.
bele to bellow, 73, 315.
beles-cap a cap bordered or adorned with lace.
beleses bellows, 73, 338.
beli belly, 73, 245.
belt belt, 73.
bend to bend, 73, 381.
ben to throw, hit violently, 59, 280.
benk bank, bench, 59, 73, 312.
ben-up very good, excellent.
besk to bask, 60, 306, 310, 312.
best best, 73, 343.
bešl bashful, 197.
bete(r) better, 73, 343.
bezl to embezzle, 206, 246.
be by, 400.
bed but, 174, 291, 401.
bēd bird, 90, 261.
bēdn burden, 120, 306.
be-eēv to behave, 70.
be-fue(r) before, 242, 400.
be-gan began, 57.
be-gin to begin, 89, 242, 315, 367.
be-gun begun, 111.
be-int behind, 305, 400.
bēk birch, 90, 259, 312.
be-kos because, 225, 401.
bēl to pick out small pieces of straw, etc. from funnel or cloth, 228.
bēl āt to draw or pour out (drink to or for any one), 120.
be-lief belief, 179.
be-liv to believe, 150.
bēn to burn, 74, 261, 382.
bere borough, 113.
beri berry, 81, 245, 315.
beri to bury, 120, 245, 258, 315.
be-said besides, 400.
be-twin between, 187, 400.
bēp birth, 120, 259.
bi by, 160, 400.
bī bee, 187.
bī to be, 187, 396.
bid to invite to a funeral, 89, 280, 300, 303.
bied beard, 68, 259.
biek beak, 231, 322.
biem beam, 178.
bien bean, 179.
bie(r) to bear, 75, 260, 369.
bie(r) beer, 188.
bies, **biest** beast, cow, 231, 292, 338, 381.
biet to beat, 179, 381.
bif beef, 232.
big big, large, 89, 315.
bi gou, **bi goi** a kind of oath.
bi gum a kind of oath.
bi-int, **be-int** behind, 89, 305.
bīld to build, 119, 254, 381.
bin within, 89, 268, 400.
bīn been, 187, 396.
bi nā by this time, 399.
bind to bind, 89, 367.
bin a bin, 89, 273.
bit a bit, 89, 289.
bite(r) bitter, 89.
bi tmeqs a kind of oath.
bitn bitten, 89.
bitš bitch, 89, 312.
biu bough, 164, 315.

- biuti** *beauty*, 237.
bizi *busy*, 117.
bizm *besom*, 79, 310.
biznes *business*, 89, 310.
blak *black*, 57.
blast *blast*, 135.
bleb *blister*, 280.
bled *bled*, 148.
bleed *blade*, 70.
bleem *blame*, 204.
bleen *blain*, *boil*, 268.
bleet *to bleat*, 133.
bleetin *kriu* *noisy children*.
bleez *blaze*, *to blaze*, 70, 310.
bleg *blackberry*, 59, 314.
bleitš *to bleach*, 138, 312.
blemiš *blemish*, 327.
blend *to blend*, 73.
blenk *blank*, 197, 322.
blenkit *blanket*, 197, 245, 322.
bles *to bless*, 148.
bleče(r) *bladder*, 134, 243, 297.
blid *to bleed*, 147, 381.
blier-id *blear-eyed*, 300.
blind *blind*, 89.
blis *bliss*, 89.
bliu *blew*, 190, 239.
blium *bloom*, 164.
bliuz (pl.) *delirium tremens*, 239.
blob *a bubble*, *bulb*, 100, 254.
bloo *to blow*, 123, 250, 377.
blosm *blossom*, 169, 310.
bluid *blood*, *to bleed*, 163, 381.
bluid ali, see § 346 note.
bluš *to blush*, 121.
blučē(r) *to cry*, *weep*, 111, 280, 297.
bodi *body*, 110, 245, 315.
bodm *bottom*, 100, 247, 264, 286.
boek *bulk*, *beam*, 62, 312.
boel *ball*, 198.
boeld *bald*, 62, 254.
boem *balm*, 198.
boen *born*, 104, 259.
boged *ghost*, 280.
boil *bole of a tree*, 109.
boil *to boil*, 216.
boks *box*, 100.
boni *nice*, *pretty*, 214, 245.
bore *to borrow*, 100, 243, 315.
botni *Botany wool*.
bou *bow*, 315.
boud *bold*, 64.
boul *bowl*, 103, 220.
bouste(r) *bolster*, 103.
bout *bolt*, 103.
bout *bought*, 101, 318.
brā *brow*, 171.
braid *bride*, 175.
braidl *bridle*, 156.
brain *brine*, 175.
brak (pret.) *broke*, 57, 369.
brakn *a kind of fern*, 57.
brān *brown*, 171.
bran niu *quite new*, 57, 301.
branš *branch*, 195, 327.
bras *brass*, 57.
brast (pret.) *burst*, 57, 367.
brat *pinafore*, 57.
braznt *brazen*, *impudent*, 57.
bred *bred*, 148.
bree *to beat*, *pound*, 204.
breed *to resemble*, *act like another person*, 84, 315.
breen *brain*, 65, 315.
breg *to brag*, 59, 315.

- breitš** a breach, 87, 312.
brek to break, 88, 258, 312, 369.
breŋ (pret.) brought, 59, 368.
breſt breast, 192.
brid to breed, 147, 381.
bried bread, 179.
bried-fleik a hurdle on which oat-cakes are dried, 87, 312.
briedp breadth, 137.
briep breath, 131.
brieð to breathe, 131, 306.
brig bridge, 117, 280, 315.
brigs a trivet, 315, 338.
brim brim, 117.
brim to put the boar to the sow, 89, 263.
brimſtn brimstone, 117, 247.
brin to bring, 89, 258, 273, 367, 368.
brīt bright, 93, 261, 318.
britš breech, 312.
britšez breeches, 149.
briu to brew, 190, 250, 382.
briuk brook, 164, 312.
brium broom, 164.
broitš to broach, 219.
brok badger.
brokn broken, 100, 247, 271.
brop broth, 100, 338.
brout brought, 167, 318.
bruod broad, 122.
bruotš brooch, 218.
bruid brood, 163.
bruſlz bristles, 121, 287.
bruſn (pp.) burst, 287.
brust to burst, 261, 367.
bruðe'r brother, 169.
bued board, 104, 259.
buekn to belch, retch, 105, 271.
buen bone, 122.
bue(r) boar, 122.
buet boat, 122.
buep both, 122.
buin boon, 163.
buit to boot, 163.
buit boot, 221.
buið booth, 163, 306.
buizm bosom, 163, 247.
buk buck, 111.
būk book, 164.
būk (būkp) bulk, size, 112, 256.
bukit bucket, 226.
bul bull, 111.
buldž to bulge, 226.
bulək bullock, 111, 243.
bulit bullet, 227, 245.
bum-beeli bailiff, 204.
bun (pp.) bound, 111, 280, 301.
būn above, 283, 400.
bunl bundle, 121.
busk, to go about from place to place singing and playing for money, 174, 312.
bual to bustle, 111, 287.
bušl bushel, 227.
bute(r) butter, 111, 243.
butn button, 226.
butše(r) butcher, 227.
buzed butterfly, 226, 243, 291, 310.
-d had, 395.
-d would, 256, 397.
dāe(r) to dure, 61, 390.
daft foolish, silly, cowardly, 57.
daik dike, ditch, 156, 312.
daiv to dive, 175, 283, 295, 361.

- dāk** *dark*, 74.
dākro *to enter*.
dālin *darling*, 189, 259.
dam *large pond of water*, 57.
damidž *damage*, 194, 245, 328.
dān *to darn*, 61.
dān *down*, 171, 400.
dān-reit *downright*.
dāst *dust*, 171.
dāt *doubt*, 235.
dee *day*, 65, 315.
deel *dale*, 70.
deendžs(r) *danger*, 204.
deenti *dainty*, 204.
deet *to dart*, 203.
deet *date*, 204.
deevi *affidavit*, 204, 246.
deezi *daisy*, 65.
deg *to sprinkle with water*, 59, 315.
dein *dean*, 234.
delf *a stone quarry*, 73, 283.
delv *to delve*, 73, 283.
demek *potato disease*, 206, 246.
demekt *diseased (of potatoes)*, 206.
der (*pret.*) *reviled, reproached*, 59, 367.
depp *depth*, 192.
det *debt*, 206.
deu *dew*, 180, 250, 295.
də *do*, 398.
dēsnt *durst not*, 287.
dēst *durst*, 113, 259, 390.
di *do*, 398.
dī *to die*, 79, 295.
dī *to dye*, 150, 315.
did *did*, 117.
didl *to cheat, deceive*, 117.
died *dead*, 179, 295.
dief *deaf*, 179.
diel *deal, to deal*, 137, 382.
die(r) *dear*, 188.
diep *death*, 179, 306.
dif-rnt *different*, 247.
dig *to dig*, 89, 315, 373.
dim *dim*, 89.
dīm *to deem*, 147.
din *din*, 117.
dine(r) *dinner*, 211.
din *up to reproach, revile*, 76, 367, 368.
dip *to dip*, 117.
dīp *deep*, 187.
disiet *deceit*, 231, 234.
disiev *to deceive*, 231, 244.
distāb *to disturb*, 228.
diš *dish*, 89.
diče(r) *to tremble, shiver with cold*, 89, 297.
diu *to do*, 164, 398.
diu *due*, 237.
dium *doom*, 164.
diuti *duty*, 237.
divāe(r) *to devour*, 236.
divl *devil*, 192.
dizaie(r) *desire*, 230.
dizi *dizzy*, 117, 245, 315.
dizml *dismal*, 211.
dlad *glad*, 57, 315.
dlaid *to glide*, 156, 361.
dlāmi *sad, downcast*, 171, 315.
dlas *glass*, 57, 310, 315.
dlazn *to gluze*, 57, 310.
dlazne(r) *glazier*, 57.
dlee(r) *to stare hard*, 70.
dlī *glee*, 187.
dliem *gleam*, 137.
dlite(r) *to glitter*, 89.
dlium *gloom*, 164, 315.
dlou *to glow*, 166, 250.

- dlue(r)** to stare, 165, 260, 315.
dlueri glory, 224.
dlumpi sulky, morose, 315.
dlutn glutton, 226.
dluv glove, 169.
doeb to daub, smear, 225.
Doed George, 329.
doen dawn, to dawn, 63, 315.
doen down, feathers, 173.
dof to undress, 100, 295.
dog dog, 100, 315.
doi joy, darling, a pet word applied to children, 329.
doit to dote, 219.
dokn a dock, 100, 247.
dolep lump of dirt, 278.
dolt lump of dirt, 100.
don to dress, 100, 268, 295.
dons dance, 200.
doudi a scolding, irritable woman.
doute(r) daughter, 101, 318.
draft draught, draft, 57, 319.
drai dry, 175, 315.
draip to drip, 175, 278.
draiv to drive, 156, 283, 361.
drānd to drown, 115, 304.
drāzi drowsy, 171.
dreeg to drawl, 70, 315.
dreek drake, 70, 312.
dreet to drawl, 295.
dreg to drug, 59, 315.
dregn dragon, 197.
dregz dregs, 73, 315.
drenā to drench, 73, 277, 312.
drenk drank, 59.
dri dreary, gloomy, tedious, 150, 315.
dried to dread, 131.
driem dream, 179, 382.
drieri dreary, 188.
drift drift, 89.
drink to drink, 89, 273, 312, 367.
driu drew, 164, 315.
drivm driven, 89.
droe to draw, 63, 315, 375.
drop drop, 100.
druen drone, 122.
druen (noun) drove, 122.
druft drought, 174, 315.
drukz drunk, drunken, 111, 247, 368.
dub a small pool of water, 111.
dubl double, 226, 348.
dudz clothes.
due doe, 122.
Dued Joe, 329.
dues dough, 122, 315.
dues cowardly, 122, 315.
duel dole, 122.
due(r) door, 113.
Duez, **Duez** Joshua, 329.
duin done, 163, 398.
dul dull, 107.
dum dumb, 111.
dun to urge for payment, 111.
dun done, 398.
dun dung, 111.
duv dove, 174, 283.
duz dost, does, 169, 310.
duzn dozen, 226.
dwāf dwarf, 74, 250, 315.
dwintl to dwindle, 160, 250, 266, 298.
džais joist, 229, 292, 310, 328.
dželes jealous, 206, 243, 328.
dželi jelly, 206, 328.

džen-rl *general*, 247.
džēni *journey*, 228.
džoem *the side post of a door*
or chimney piece, 225, 328.
džoenes *jaundice*, 225, 243,
 328.
džogl *to shake*, 100.
džoi *joy*, 216.
džoint *joint*, 216, 328.
džok *food*.
džoli *jolly*, 214.
džosl *to jostle*, 214.
džoul *to knock, strike*, 254,
 328.
džudž *judge*, 226.
džust *just*, 226.

e *have*, 283, 395.
eb *ebb*, 73.
ed *had*, 60, 395.
edikeet *to educate*, 242.
edž *edge*, 73.
edž *hedge*, 73.
ee *hay*, 153.
eebl *able*, 204.
eedž *age*, 204, 328.
eeg *the berry of the hawthorn*,
 70, 315.
eegifai *to argue, dispute*, 326.
eeke(r) *acre*, 70, 337.
eel *ale*, 70.
eel *hail*, 65, 315.
eem *to aim, intend*, 204.
eenēn *ancient*, 204, 247, 269,
 293, 327.
ee(r) *hair*, 133.
ee(r) *hare*, 70.
eet *art, skill*, 203.
eet *to hate*, 70.
efe(r) *heifer*, 186, 318.
eft *haft*, 73, 283, 317.
eg *to urge on, incite*, 73, 315.

eg *egg*, 73, 315.
egrivēet *to aggravate*, 326.
ei *high*, 182, 318.
eit *to eat*, 87, 372.
eit *eight*, 67, 318, 344.
eit' *eighth*, 67, 344.
eit *height*, 153, 318.
eiti *eighty*, 344.
eitin *eighteen*, 344.
eitint *eighteenth*, 344.
eitit *eightieth*, 344.
el *hell*, 73.
elde(r)-tri *elder*, 73.
elm *elm*, 73.
elp *to help*, 73, 278, 383.
els *else*, 73, 357.
elte(r) *halter*, 60, 283.
em *hem*, 73.
emti *empty*, 143, 245, 279.
en *hen*, 73.
end *end*, 73.
en (*w. verb*) *to hang*, 59, 382.
en (*pret.*) *hung*, 59, 367.
enk *hank*, 59, 312.
enke(r) *anchor*, 59.
enkl *anale*, 59.
enment (*lit. hangment*), used
 in the phrase : *wot ſe en-*
ment ? what the duce ? See
 page 112.
esked *newt, eft*, 60, 312.
esp *hasp*, 73.
espin *aspin*, 60.
eš *ash-tree*, 59, 312.
etn *eaten*, 73.
etš *to hatch*, 60, 312.
eu *eve*, 85, 250.
eu *to hew*, 180, 250, 382.
eu *yew*, 190, 250.
ev *have*, 60, 283, 395.
evi *heavy*, 73, 245, 315.
evm *even*, 270.

evm *heaven*, 73, 247, 283.
ez *hast, has*, 60, 283.

e a, an, 128, 340.

e on, 272, 400.

e of, 283, 400.

e he, 350.

e have, 283, 395.

e-bāt *about, without*, 171, 242, 400.

e-blidz *to oblige*, 229.

e-būn *above*, 112, 242, 283, 400.

ed had, 395.

ed would, 397.

ēd herd, 90.

ēdl hurdle, 120.

ed-vaiz *advice*, 229.

ed-vaiz *to advise*, 229.

e-fied *afraid* 131, 242.

e-fued *to afford*, 104, 242, 306.

e-fue(r) *before*, 104, 242, 400.

e-geet *in action, at work*, 70, 242.

e-gien *again, against*, 179, 242, 400.

e gri *to agree*, 232, 242.

e-gue *ago*, 122, 242.

e-kānt *account*, 235.

e-kin *akin*, 117, 242, 312.

e-kos *because*, 225, 242.

e-kuedinlái *accordingly*, 242, 399.

el will, 397.

e-lā *to allow*, 235.

e-laiv *alive*, 156, 242.

e-lep e *along of, on account of*, 400.

(e)levm *eleven*, 81, 344.

(e)levnt *eleventh*, 344.

e-luen *alone*, 122, 242.

em = m *them*, 264, 350.

e-mānt *amount*, 235.

e-men *among*, 59, 242, 400.

en an, 128.

en one, 345.

en and, 301, 401.

e-nent *anent, opposite*, 73, 242, 283, 400.

e-noi *to annoy*, 216, 242.

e-plai *to apply*, 229, 242.

e(r) *or*, 128, 401.

ē(r) *her*, 91, 350, 351.

eri *row, disturbance, noise*, 113, 245.

e-said *besides*, 400.

e-semi *to assemble*, 206, 242, 282.

e-sen, -sel, -seln *herself*, 353.

e-stied *instead*, 82, 242, 267, 400.

et (rel. pr. and conj.) *that*, 356, 401.

ēt *to hurt*, 228, 381.

e top e (lit. *on top of*) *upon*.

ev *have*, 283, 395.

ev of, 400.

e-wee *away*, 84, 242.

ez *us*, 310, 350.

ez *as*, 310.

ēz *hers*, 352.

fādin *furthing*, 189, 245, 276, 306.

fadm *fathom*, 57, 247, 306.

fāe(r) *fur*, 74.

fāie(r) *fire*, 176.

fai *file*, 156.

fain *fine*, 229.

fai *five*, 156, 283, 344.

Fakle *Thackley*, 306.

fakt (pl. **faks**) *fact*, 194 322.

fāl *foul, ugly*, 171.

- fāl** fowl, 114, 315.
fale fallow, 57, 243.
fan fan, 57.
fan (pret.) found, 57, 301.
fān fern, 61.
fasn to fasten, conclude a bargain by paying earnest money, 57, 247, 287, 310.
fat fat, 144, 289.
fāt pedere, 74.
faðe(r) father, 71, 243, 283, 297.
fed fed, 148.
feed to fade, 204.
feek trick, deception, 127.
feel to fail, 204.
feen fain, glad, 65, 315.
feent to faint, 204.
fee(r) fair, 65, 315.
fee(r) to fare, 70.
fees face, 204.
feep faith, 204.
feeve(r) to favour, resemble in appearance or manners, 204.
feeve(r) fever, 84.
feit to fight, 86, 289, 318, 367.
fel to fell, 73.
fel (pret.) fell, 192.
felt (noun) felt, 73.
felt (pret.) felt, 148.
felte(r) to entangle.
fend to provide for oneself, 206.
fent remnant of a piece of cloth, 206.
fešn fashion, 197, 247, 269, 327.
fest fast, firm, 60.
feðe(r) feather, 73, 306.
feu few, 180, 250, 283, 357.
fezn pheasant, 206, 269, 293, 310.
fēd third, 306.
fe-getn (pp.) forgot, 242.
fēniš to furnish, 228.
fēnite(r) furniture, 228, 243, 288.
fe(r) for, 400.
fere furrow, 113, 243, 258, 318.
feri first, 346.
ferin foreign, 224, 245.
ferinez foreigners.
fe-sak to forsake, 376.
fe-seen forsaken, 312.
fēst first, 120, 309, 344.
fīd to feed, 147, 381.
fīdl fiddle, 89, 296.
flebl feeble, 231.
fle(r) fear, 131.
fles fierce, 233.
flest feast, 231.
flet feat, 231.
flete(r) feature, 231, 288.
fift fifth, 160, 289, 309, 344.
fifti fifty, 160, 344.
fiftin fifteen, 344.
fiftint fifteenth, 344.
fiftit fiftieth, 344.
fig-wet figwort, 120, 243.
fīkl fickle, 89, 312.
fīl to fill, 117.
fīl to feel, 147, 382.
fīld field, 78, 254.
fīlep to beat, flog, 278.
fīlm film, 89, 264.
fīlp filth, 177.
fīn fin, 89.
fīnd to find, 89, 300, 367, 368.
fīnd fiend, 187.
fīniš to finish, 211, 327.

floe(r) *finger*, 89, 273.
flok *to think*, 306.
fipms *fivepence*, 160, 247, 270.
flā *fish*, 89, 312, 337.
flit *ready, prepared*, 89.
fit *feet*, 147.
fite(r) *to kick the feet about*.
fluil *fuel*, 237.
flute(r) *future*, 237, 243, 253, 288.
flāe(r) *flower, flour*, 236.
flaks *flax*, 57.
flānde(r) *a small flat fish*.
flask *flask*, 57.
flat *flat*, 57.
flee *to frighten*, 283.
flee *to skin*, 183.
fleek *flake*, 70, 312.
fleem *flame*, 204.
fleer *up to get into a rage*.
fleg *flag*, 59.
fleo (pret.) *threw*, 59, 367.
fleš *flesh*, 143, 312.
flī *to fly*, 187, 315.
flī *fly*, 187, 315.
fliem *phlegm*, 206.
flie(r) *to laugh or sneer at*, 98.
flig *to fledge*, 117, 315.
flik *flitch of bacon*, 89, 254, 312.
flake(r) *to flicker*, 89, 312.
flint *flint*, 89.
flin *to fling, throw*, 76, 367, 368.
flis *fleece*, 187.
flit *to remove*, 117.
flit *flight*, 118, 318.
flin *flue*, 239.
flog *to flog*, 315.
flok *flock*, 100, 312.

flop *to fall suddenly; flop one tied to pull the bed-clothes over one's head*.
flou *to flow*, 166, 250.
floun *flown*, 102, 315.
flue(r) *floor*, 165.
fluet *to float*, 105.
fluid *flood*, 163.
flumeks *to confound, cheat*, 283.
flute(r) *to flutter*, 107.
foeslit *to forfeit*, 223.
foek *fork*, 104, 312.
foel *to fall*, 62, 254, 379.
foel *a veil*, 62.
foem *form*, 223.
foe-nuin *drinkin luncheon*.
foetn *fortune*, 223, 247, 288.
fog *aftergrass*, 100, 315.
foil *foal*, 109, 283.
foisti *fusty*, 226.
foks *fox*, 100.
foks-dluv *foxglove*, 107.
fole *to follow*, 100, 243, 315.
fols *false; in reference to a child implying that it is shreud and witty beyond its years*, 58, 225.
fond *fond*, 100.
fo(r) *for*, 400.
fored *forward*, 243, 251.
forediš *rather forward*, 243.
foste(r) *foster*, 169.
foti *forty*, 192, 344.
fotit *fortieth*, 344.
fotn (pp.) *fought*, 100, 101, 247.
fotnit *fortnight*, 93, 192, 245.
fotš *to fetch*, 80, 312.
foše(r) *fodder*, 169, 297.
foud *fold*, 64, 238.
foue(r) *four*, 190, 344.

- fouet** *fourth*, 190, 309, 344.
fouetin *fourteen*, 190, 344.
fouetint *fourteenth*, 344.
fouk *folk*, 103, 283.
fout *fault*, 199, 256, 283.
frai *to fry*, 229.
fraide *Friday*, 156.
frân *to frown*, 235.
fratš *to quarrel*.
fre *from*, 400.
freem *to make a start or beginning*, 70, 283.
frend *friend*, 192.
frenz *friends*, 302.
frêš *fresh*, 73, 312.
fre *from*, 400.
fri *free*, 187.
friet *to fret, mourn over*, 82, 381.
frig *coire*, 315.
frit *fright*, 118, 261, 318.
frut *fruit*, 239.
friž *to freeze*, 187, 365, 366.
froed *fraud*, 225.
frog *frog*, 100, 315.
frost *frost*, 100.
frop *froth, to foam*, 100, 306.
frozn *frozen*, 100, 247, 269, 310.
frunt *front*, 226.
fudl *to confuse*, 283.
fuedž *to forge*, 223, 328.
fuem *foam*, 122.
fue(r) *before*, 400.
fues *force*, 223.
fuid *food*, 163.
fuil *fool*, 221.
fuit (pl. *fīt*) *foot*, 163, 336, 337.
ful *full*, 111.
fulle(r) *fuller*, 111.
fuml *to fumble*, 282.
fun (pp.) *found*, 111, 301.
fus *fuss*, 174.
fuzi *soft, spongy*, 283, 310.
ga *gave*, 283.
gab *impudence*, 57, 280, 315.
gad *to gossip*, 57.
gāl *the matter which gathers in the corner of the eye*, 326.
galek *lefthand*, 194, 248, 326.
galep *to gallop*, 194, 243.
gales *gallows*, 57, 315.
galesez *braces*, 254, 328.
gain *gallon*, 194, 337.
gam *game, to gamble*, 57, 263.
gami *lame*, 263.
gān *gown*, 235.
gane(r) *gander*, 57, 243, 298, 315.
garit *garret*, 194, 326.
gat (pret.) *got*, 57.
gāt *gout*, 235.
gavlek *crowbar*, 71, 315.
gee *gay*, 204.
geed *guard*, 203.
geedn *garden*, 203.
geen *gain*, 315.
geen *near, direct*, 84, 315.
geep *to gape*, 70, 315.
geet *gate*, 70, 315.
geete(r) *garter*, 203, 326.
geg *to gag*, 59, 315.
gen *gang*, 59.
gen-wee *thoroughfare, passage*, 59.
ges *to guess*, 206.
gest *guest*, 315.
get *to get*, 88, 315, 372.
getn (pp.) *got*, 73, 286.
geðe(r) *to gather*, 60, 243, 297.
gezlin *gosling*, 148, 245, 276.
göd *fit, bout*.

- gädl** *girdle*, 120.
gën *to grin*, 74, 261.
gēs *grass*, 69, 261.
gēal *gristle*, 90, 261, 286, 315.
gēt *great*, 185, 261, 289.
gēts *lit. greats*, 177.
gēp *girth*, 306.
gi *give*, 283.
gidi *giddy*, 89.
gien *against*, 400.
gie(r) *gear*, 68.
gift *gift*, 89, 283.
gild *to gild*, 119.
gilt *a young female pig*, 89, 315.
gimlit *gimlet*, 211, 243.
gīn *given*, 79, 283.
gīnla *a long narrow uncovered passage*, 247.
gis *geese*, 147, 310.
gium *gum*, 164.
giv, **gi** *to give*, 77, 315, 372.
gizn *to choke*, 211, 326.
gizn *gizzard*, 211.
God *God*, 100.
goeki *left-handed*, 198.
goel *gall*, 62.
goem *heel, care, attention*, 184.
goemles *silly, stupid*, 184.
goit *channel, mill-stream*, 109, 289, 315.
gol *goal*, 217, 326.
gosep *gossip*, 91.
gospl *gospel*, 100.
goud *gold*, 103, 315.
graim *soot (on the kettle)*, 156.
graip *to gripe*, 156.
gram-faße(r), **gram-faße(r)** *grandfather*, 194, 299.
grant *to grant*, 195, 326.
gree *gray*, 133, 315.
greens (pl.) *malt which has been used in brewing beer*, 204, 338.
grees *grace*, 204.
greet *grate*, 204.
greev *grave*, 70, 283.
greez *to graze*, 70, 310.
gridi *greedy*, 130.
gries *grease*, 231.
grif *grief*, 232.
grīn *green*, 147, 315.
grind *to grind*, 89.
grip *grip*, 89.
grit *to greet*, 147.
griu *grew*, 190.
griuil *gruel*, 239.
grou *to grow*, 166, 250, 378.
gruen *to groan*, 122.
gruep *to grope*, 122.
gruev *grove*, 122.
gruin *snout of a pig*, 221, 268.
gruml *to grumble*, 226, 247.
grund *to grind*, 381.
grund *ground*, 111, 300, 315.
grun-sil *groundsel*, 89, 111, 251, 299.
grunt *to grunt, grumble, find fault*, 111.
grunz (pl.) *sediment*, 111, 302, 338.
gue *to go*, 122, 382.
gued *goad*, 122.
guen *gone*, 122.
gue(r) *gore*, 122.
guest *ghost*, 122.
guet *goat*, 122, 315.
guid *good*, 163, 315, 343.
guis (pl. **gis**) *goose*, 163, 336.
gulit *gullet, channel for water*, 226, 245.
gust *gust*, 111.
gute(r) *gutter*, 226.

guts entrails, belly, 111.
guzl to swallow greedily, 226.

i I, 350.
i in, 89, 272, 400.
ī he, 155, 350.
ī (pl. in) eye, 181, 315, 334.
id to hide, 177.
id I would, 250.
id heed, 147.
idn (pp.) hid, 177.
ī-end corner of the eye.
iob herb, 207.
iōd head, 179, 283.
iōd heard, 151.
iōge(r) eager, 231.
iōgl eagle, 231.
iōkwl equal, 231.
iōl to heal, 137.
iōl eel, 131.
iōlp health, 137, 306.
ienis, ienist earnest, 74, 245.
iēp heap, 179.
iē(r) ear, 179.
iē(r) to hear, 151, 382.
iē(r) here, 154, 354, 399.
ierin herring, 68.
iērnd errand, 131.
iēst east, 179.
iēste(r) Easter, 179.
iēt heat, 137.
iēp earth, 74.
iēōn heathen, 137.
iē-wig earwig, 315.
iēz ease, 231.
iēzinz the eaves of a building, 276.
if if, 89, 401.
ig mood, temper, 117, 315.
igoi, an exclamation of surprise or wonder.
ik to hitch, 89, 312.

il hill, 117.
il ill, 89, 343.
il heel, 147.
ilt hilt, 89.
im him, 89, 350.
imin evening, 130, 270, 276, 283.
in in, 89, 400.
inā presently, 399.
inōe(r) (occ. inōe(r)) to hinder, 89, 296.
indān engine, 209, 247, 328.
indāōi to enjoy, 209, 244, 328.
inif (sing.), enough, 164, 245, 315, 357.
iniu (pl.) enough; 164, 245, 315, 357.
inā inch, 117, 337.
inte, intev, intul into, 400.
inā hinge, 76, 315.
in to hang, 76, 273, 367, 368.
inōgeedā to engage, 204, 209, 244.
inōk ink, 209, 322.
inōk think, 306.
inōliā English, 76, 273.
inōlnd England, 76, 247.
ip hip, 117.
ipin a cloth placed round the hips of children, 117, 245.
is his, 351.
i(s)sēn, i(s)sēl, i(s)sēln himself, 353.
it to hit, 89, 373.
it it, 89, 289, 350.
it its, 351.
i tgeet in the way.
its its, 352.
itsēn, itsēl, itsēln itself, 353.
iōe(r) hither, 89, 297, 399.
iuk hook, 164, 312.

iuneti unity, 237, 253.

iunien union, 237.

ius use, 237, 253.

iusfi useful, 237.

iuslos useless, 237.

iuz to use, 237, 310.

ive(r) ever, 145, 283, 399.

ivri every, 145, 357.

iz his, 89, 351, 352.

iz is, 89, 310.

iz he has, he is, 310.

jād yard, 61, 315.

jāe(r) your, 190, 350.

jān yarn, 61, 315.

jare yarrow, 57, 243, 250.

jās, yours, 352.

jel yell, 73, 315.

jelp yelp, 73, 315.

je ye, you, 252, 350.

je(r) your, 351.

jes yes, 91, 399.

jesen, jesel, jeseln your-
self, yourselves, 353.

jesenz yourselves, 353.

jest yeast, 81, 315.

jestede yesterday, 81, 243,
315, 399.

jestenit last night, 399.

jet yet, 81, 399.

jī ye, you, 155, 252, 350.

jied (3 feet) yard, 74, 337.

jien to yearn, 74.

jiē(r) year, 131, 252, 337.

jild to yield, 78, 315.

jiup youth, 190.

joen to yawn, 80, 315.

jole yellow, 80, 243, 254, 315.

jon, jond yon, 80, 252, 354.

jondeli vacant, beside one-
self.

jonde(r) yonder, 399.

juek yolk, 83, 105, 252, 315.

jun young, 111, 252.

kā cow, 171, 312.

kāe(r) dān to bend down,
sit down, 172.

kaf chaff, 57, 283, 312.

kaind kind, 312.

kait kite, 175, 312.

kākume(r) cucumber, 237,
263, 282.

kal to gossip, 57, 312.

kāl cowl, to frown, 114,
254, 315.

kan can, 57.

kan (verb) can, 57, 389.

kani knowing, skilful, nim-
ble, 57, 245.

kanl candle, 57, 247, 266,
298, 312.

kānsi to counsel, 235.

kānt to count, 235.

kap cap, 57, 194.

kap to surprise.

kapil a piece of leather sewn
over a hole in a boot or
shoe, 194.

karit carrot, 194, 245.

kasl castle, 57, 286.

kā-slip cowslip, 117.

kat cat, 57.

kāt cart, 61, 312.

katš to catch, 383.

kātš couch, 235.

kāv to carve, 74, 283, 312.

keed card, 203, 322.

keedž cage, 204.

keek bread of any kind,
70, 312.

keekes body, carcase, 203,
322.

keē(r) care, 70, 312.

- kees** case, 204, 322.
kei key, 139, 312, 315.
keiśn (lit. occasion) need, necessity, 322.
kek hemlock, 312.
kemp short coarse white hairs in wool, 73, 312.
kenke(r) to rust, corrode, 59, 197, 243.
kep to catch (a ball), 278, 312.
kept kept, 148.
kest to cast, 60, 312, 381.
ketl kettle, 73, 247, 312.
ked could, 389.
kē-geṭ kirkgate, 90, 312, 313.
ken (verb) can, 389.
kēn currant, 228, 259, 292.
kēnl kernel, 120, 312.
kēs to curse, 113, 310, 312.
kēsmes Christmas, 161, 243, 261, 312.
kēsṇ to christen, 161, 261, 310.
kid kid, 89.
kil to kill, 77, 250, 312.
kil to cool, 147, 312.
kiln kiln, 117, 312.
kīn keen, 147, 312.
kindm kingdom, 264, 273 note, 312.
kinl to bring forth (of rabbits), 117.
kinlin firewood, 117, 298.
kin king, 117.
kink to cough (of whooping cough), 89.
kin-kof whooping cough, 89, 312, 313.
kip to keep, 147, 312.
kist chest, box, 89, 310.
kit a pail, 89, 312.
kitl to tickle, 89, 257, 312.
kitl to bring forth kittens, 312.
kitlin kitten.
kitān kitchen, 117, 312.
kius(r) cure, 238.
kn weak form of **kan** can, 271, 359.
kob-web cob, 100.
kod cod, 100.
koef calf, 62, 312.
koef calf (of the leg), 62.
koel to call, 62, 312.
koen corn, 104, 312.
koene(r) corner, 223.
koese causeway, 225, 243, 322.
kof cough, 100, 319.
koil coal, 109, 254.
koiles coalhouse, 243.
koit quoit, coit, 216.
koit coat, 219, 312.
kok cock, 100, 312.
kokl cockle, 100, 312.
kolep slice of bacon, 100, 243.
kole(r) collar, 214.
kom came, 169.
konsān concern, 207.
konsēet conceit, 234.
konsiḍe(r) to consider, 211, 297.
kontrāiv to contrive, 229, 361, 364.
kontréeri contrary, 204 note, 322.
kope(r) copper, 100.
kos because, 225, 242, 246, 401.
kost to cost, 381.
kot staples of wool tightly entangled together, 289.

- kotn** cotton, 214.
koud cold, 64, 312.
kouk coke, cinder, 103, 312.
koul to rake, 220, 322.
kout colt, 103, 312.
krab crab, 57.
krabd angry, 57.
krabi ill-tempered, 57.
krād crowd, 171.
kraft craft, 57.
krai cry, 229.
Kraist Christ, 156.
krak to crack, 57.
krakit cricket (game), 213.
kram to cram, press close together, 57.
kramp cramp, 57.
krān crown, crown of the head, 235.
krap the renderings of lurd, 278, 312.
kredl cradle, 60, 247.
kreev to crave, 70, 312.
krenk crank, 59.
kres cress, 73.
kriete(r) creature, 288.
krinš to cringe, 76, 312, 315.
krip to creep, 187, 383.
kripl cripple, 117.
krisp crisp, 89.
kriu crew, 190.
kriuk crook, 164, 312.
kroe to crow, 123, 377.
kroe crow, 123, 312.
croel to crawl, 63, 283.
kroft a small field, 100.
krop crop, 100.
kros across, 246.
kros cross, 100.
krudl to curdle, 111.
kruds curds, 111, 338.
kruek to croak, 122.
kruidl to shrink or cower with cold, fear, or pain, 163.
krum crumb, 111, 263.
krumpl to crumple, 111.
krust crust, 226.
kruš to crush, 226.
krutš crutch, 121, 312.
kubed cupboard, 243, 279, 280, 312.
kud cud, 97, 250, 312.
kud could, 174, 389.
kudl to embrace, 111, 247.
kued cord, 223.
kuediroi corduroy.
kuem comb, 66, 281, 312.
kuetš coach, 218.
kuov cove, 103, 283.
kuf (kuft) cuff, 111, 283.
kuil cool, 163.
kūk cook, 164, 312.
kule(r) colour, 226.
kum to come, 111, 312, 370.
kumfet comfort, 226.
kumpni company, 226, 247.
kunin cunning, 111, 245.
kuntri country, 226.
kup cup, 111.
kupl couple, 226.
kus kiss, to kiss, 107, 310, 383.
kusted custard, 226, 243.
kustm custom, 226, 247.
kut to cut, 381.
kuve(r) to cover, 226.
kuzin, kuzn cousin, 226.
kwalet quiet, 230, 322.
kwaleti quality, 202, 250, 322.
kwari stone-quarry, 202, 250, 322.

- kweet** *quart*, 203, 250, 259, 322, 337.
kweeste(r) *quarter*, 203, 347.
kwin *queen*, 147.

-l *will*, 397.
lā *to allow*, 235.
lad *lad*, 57.
lād *loud*, 171.
laf *to laugh*, 57, 319.
laſte(r) *laughter*, 57, 319.
laif *life*, 156.
laik *like*, 156.
laim *lime*, 156.
lain *line*, 156.
lais *lice*, 175.
lam *lamb*, 57, 66, 281.
lamp *lamp*, 194.
land *land*, 57.
lanloed *landlord*, 299.
lāns *an allowance of refreshment or money*, 235, 246.
lap *lap, lappet*, 57.
lap *to wrap up*, 57, 254.
laps *a kind of woollen waste made in spinning*, 338.
lari *last*, 346.
las *lass, girl*, 57.
lās (pl. *lais*) *louse*, 171, 310, 336.
last *last, latest*, 57, 343.
lat *late*, 57, 254, 289, 343.
lat *lath*, 57, 289.
late(r) *latter, later*, 57, 343.
latist *latest*, 343.
laſš *latch*, 312.
laſše(r) *ladder*, 144, 297.
laſše(r) *lather, foam, froth*, 71, 186, 306.
lavrek *lark*, 125, 243, 312.
lee *to lay*, 84, 315, 382.

leed *laid*, 84, 315.
leedi *lady*, 141, 245, 283.
leedl *ladle*, 70.
leek *to play*, 127, 312.
leelek *lilac*, 229, 243, 322.
leem *lame*, 70.
leen *lain*, 84, 315.
leerem *alarum*, 195.
lees *lace*, 204.
leeſ *barn*, 70, 306.
leev *barn*, 306.
left (pret. and pp.) *left*, 143.
leg *leg*, 73, 315.
lein *to lean*, 139, 382.
leitš *leech*, 132, 312.
lek *to leak*, 88, 312.
lek *leek*, 186.
len *to lend*, 143, 268, 303, 382.
lenit *linnet*, 99, 212, 245.
lent, **lend** (pret. and pp.) *lent*, 143.
lenp *length*, 73, 275.
len (lon) *long*, 59.
len *to long for*, 59.
lenki *tall and thin*.
len-setl *a long bench with a high back*, 59.
lenwidš *language*, 197, 328.
les *less*, 143, 343.
leš *to comb the hair of the head*, 59.
let *to let*, 134, 381.
let (pret.) *let*, 154.
lete(r) *letter*, 206.
letis *lettuce*, 206, 245.
leſše(r) *leather*, 73, 306.
levm *eleven*, 246.
li *to tell a lie*, 187, 315.
lid *lid*, 89.
lied *lead*, 179.
lied *to lead*, 137, 381.

- liede(r)** *tendon*, 137.
liēf *leaf*, 179.
lien *lean*, 137.
lien *to learn*, 74, 382.
liest *least*, 137, 343.
liev *to leave*, 137, 382.
lif *soon*, 187.
lift *to lift*, 117.
lig *to lie down*, 89, 254, 315, 382.
lik *to lick*, 89, 312.
lim *limb*, 89.
limit *limit*, 211.
linin *linen*, 160.
lins *lentils*, 209.
liu *heather*, 117, 273.
lioe(r) *to linger*, 76.
lip *lip*, 89.
liſn *listen*, 117, 287.
list *list*, 211.
list *to enlist*, 211, 246.
lit *light*, *levis*, 93.
lit *light*, *to light*, 187, 381.
litl *little*, 177, 343.
litnin *lightning*, 150.
lits *lit. littles*, 177.
lits *the lungs of animals*, 93, 318, 338.
liuk *to look*, 164, 312.
lium *loom*, 164, 254.
liv *to live*, 89, 283.
live(r) *to deliver*, 211, 246.
live(r) *liver*, 89, 283.
lodz *to lodge*, 214.
loē *law*, 63, 315.
loed *lord*, 283.
loft *loft*, 100.
loin *lane*, 69, 109, 254.
loin *loin*, 216.
loitš *loach*, 219.
loiz *to lose*, 109, 310, 382.
lok *lock*, 100, 312.
loks *small pieces of wool which have been detached from the fleece*, 100, 338.
lon (lep) *long*, 59.
lop *flea*, 100, 278.
loped *clotted, covered with dirt*, 100, 243.
lopste(r) *lobster*, 100, 278.
lost *lost*, 100.
lot *lot*, 100.
lotments *allotments*, 246.
lou *low*, 124, 315.
loup *to leap, jump*, 184, 317.
lous *loose*, 184.
lued *load*, 122.
luēf *loaf*, 122, 317.
luen *loan*, 122.
luensm *lonely*, 122, 247.
luēp *loath*, 122.
luēš *to loathe*, 122.
lug *to pull the hair of the head*, 111, 315.
lun *lung*, 111.
luv *love*, 111.
m *them*, 350.
mad *mad*, 144.
madlin *a bewildered or confused person*, 144.
mai *my*, 156, 351.
maie(r) *mire*, 176.
maiklskoup *microscope*.
mail *mile*, 156, 337.
main *mine*, 156, 352.
mais *mice*, 175.
mait *mite*, 156.
mak *to make*, 71, 312, 383.
māk *mark*, 61, 312.
man (pl. men) *man*, 57, 336.
mane(r) *manner*, 194.
mānt *to mount*, 235.
map *a mop*, 194.

- mare** marrow, 57, 243, 315.
mare to match a pattern, 194, 243.
mās (pl. **mais**) mouse, 171, 310, 336.
mat mat, 289.
māt to moult, 235, 256.
māp mouth, 171.
mebi (lit. *may be*) perhaps, possibly, 65, 399.
mede meadow, 134, 243.
mee (verb) *may*, 65, 315, 393.
meed (pret. and pp.) *made*, 70, 312.
meeg maw, 70, 315.
meele trick, to play tricks upon a person.
meen main, 65, 315.
meen mane, 70.
mee(r) mare, 75.
meesn mason, 204.
meeste(r) master, 195.
meet mate, 70.
meil meal, flour, 87.
meit meat, 87.
meits to measure, 312.
mel mallet, 206.
mel to meddle, 206.
melt to melt, 73, 381.
men men, 73.
mend, to mend, 206.
mens neatness, tidiness, 73, 312.
ment meant, 143.
meš mash, 59, 125.
mešt smashed, broken in pieces.
met met, 148.
meze(r) measure, 206, 243, 310.
mezls measles, 234, 338.
me (verb) *may*, 393.
me me, 350.
med (verb) *might*, 393.
mēki mirky, 120.
men man, 249.
men must, 392.
menue(r) manure, 238, 242.
meraine merino wool.
meri merry, 120, 245.
mēše(r) to murder, 120, 297.
mi my, 351.
mī me, 155, 350.
midif midwife, 160, 251.
midin dunghill, 276, 296.
midl middle, 89, 296.
mīdles troublesome, tiresome, impatient, to no purpose, 154.
miel meal, repast, 131.
mien mean, 137.
mien to mean, intend, 137, 382.
mig midge, 117, 315.
miks to mix, 89, 312.
mīld mild, 92, 254.
mil-deu mildew, 89.
milk milk, 77.
miln mill, 117, 269.
ministe(r) minister, 211, 244.
mins mince, 211.
mint mint, 89.
miol to mingle, 76, 273.
mis miss, 89.
misen, misel, miseln, myself, 353.
mist mist, 89.
misl cow-house, 263, 287.
mistšif mischief, 211.
mīt to meet, 147, 289, 381.
mīt (noun) *might*, 93, 318.
mits much, 89, 312, 343.
miul mule, 237.
miuld angry.

- miuzik** *music*, 237.
mial *to drizzle (of rain)*, 263, 310.
mial-tue *mistletoe*, 89.
moe *to mow*, 123, 377.
moek *maggot*, 63, 306, 312.
moen *morning*, 104.
moende(r) *to wander about without any definite aim in view*.
moendǎ *mange*, 196, 328.
moendǎimangy, *peevish*, 328.
moenin *morning*, 104.
moist *moist*, 216.
moiste(r) *moisture*, 216, 243, 288.
moit *mote*, 109.
moiče(r) *to ponder over, be anxious*, 297.
molt *malt*, 58, 254.
moni *many*, 58, 245, 315, 343, 357.
mos *moss*, 100.
mot, **moti** *a mark at quoits*, 214.
mop *moth*, 100.
moud *mould, model*, 220.
moud-wǎp *a mole*, 103.
mud (verb) *might*, 393.
mūd *crowded, crammed*, 263.
muen *to moan*, 122.
muen *to mourn*, 113.
muent *must not*, 392.
mue(r) *moor*, 165.
mue(r) *more*, 122, 343.
muest *most*, 122, 343.
mūfn *muffin*, 112.
muid *mood*, 163.
muild *confusion, bad temper*, 163.
muild en teu *hard labour, continuous toil*.
- muin** *moon*, 163, 263.
muk *muck*, 121, 312.
muul *to mumble*, 111, 263, 288.
mun *must*, 111, 263, 392.
munde *Monday*, 169.
muni *money*, 226.
muns *months*, 307, 310.
munp *month*, 169, 337.
muče(r) *monger*, 59.
mučril *mongrel*, 226.
musl *muscle*, 310.
musl *mussel*, 111, 312.
must *must*, 392.
musted *mustard*, 226, 243.
mutn *mutton*, 226, 247.
muče(r) *mother*, 169, 297.
musl *muzzle*, 226.
- nā** *now*, 171, 399.
naif *knife*, 156.
nain *nine*, 344.
naint *ninth*, 309, 344.
nainti *ninety*, 344.
naintin *nineteen*, 344.
naintint *nineteenth*, 344.
naintit *ninetieth*, 344.
nais *nice*, 229.
nap *nap*, 57.
nare *narrow*, 57, 243.
nat *gnat*, 57, 315.
nate(r) *to gnaw, nibble*, 265.
naterin *scolding, fault-finding in a small vexatious manner*.
nati *neat, tidy, dexterous (of old people)*, 265, 286.
nat-rl, **nat-re-bl** *natural*, 194, 247, 288.
navi *canal*, 247, 265.
neb *bill, beak*, 73, 280.
nee *nay*, 84, 399.

- neebe(r)** *neighbour*, 183, 243, 318.
neeg to gnaw, 70, 315.
neegin, **nerin tēn** a bout which is a constant source of annoyance and complaint.
neekt naked, 70, 312.
neel nail, 65, 315.
neem name, 70.
neete(r) nature, 204, 243, 288.
nei to neigh, 139, 315.
nei nigh, near, 182, 318.
neid to knead, 87, 372.
neiv fist, 87, 283.
nek neck, 73, 312.
nek-lep neck cloth, handkerchief, 243, 312.
nekst next, 152, 320, 343.
ner to gnaw as a pain, 59.
ner-neel corn on the foot, 59.
nest nest, 73.
net net, 73, 289.
netl nettle, 73.
nevi nephew, 73, 245.
ne no, 357.
ne(r) nor, than, 128, 401.
nēs nurse, 228.
net not, 128, 357, 399.
nī knee, 187.
nibl to nibble, 89, 257.
nīd need, 150.
nidiēt idiot, 340.
nīdl needle, 130, 296.
nie(r) kidney, 151, 265.
nie(r) near 179, 343, 400.
nie(r), **nive(r)** never, 283.
niere(r) nearer, 343.
nierist nearest, 343.
nies niece, 231.
niet neat, tidy, 231.
nīl to kneel, 382.
niml nimble, 89, 263, 282.
nip to move quickly, slip away.
nit to knit, 117, 373.
nit nit, 89, 317.
nīt night, 93, 265, 318.
nītingeel nightingale, 70.
nīt-mee(r) nightmare, 70.
niu new, 190.
niu knew, 190.
niuk nook, 164, 312.
nive(r) never, 145, 283, 399.
nīz to sneeze, 187.
nobed only, except, 286, 399, 400.
nod nap, short sleep, 100.
noe to know, 123, 250, 377.
noep to beat, strike, 103, 278.
noep north, 104.
noeōe(r) neither, 123, 357, 401.
noilz (pl.) the short hairs taken out of wool by the combing machine, 265, 338.
noiz noise, 216.
nok to knock, 100, 312.
noreišn row, disturbance, 340.
not knot, 100.
notš notch, a run at the game of cricket, 100, 312.
nou no, 399.
nout naught, 123, 318, 357.
nozl to beat, thrash, 254.
nub to nudge, 280.
nue no, 122, 357.
nuebdi nobody, 245, 247, 280, 357.
nuebl noble, 218.
nuen none, not, 122, 357.

- nuen-keet** *silly foolish person.*
nuetis *notice*, 218.
nues *nose*, 105, 310.
nuin *noon*, 163, 268.
num *numb*, 111.
nume(r) *number*, 226, 282.
nut *nut*, 111, 317.
nuvis *novice*, 215.
nuvl *novel*, 215.

óbstakl *obstacle*, 214, 243.
od *odd*, 100.
od to hold, 64, 300, 381.
od, *rot it a passionate rebuke or remonstrance.*
oef *half*, 283.
oek *hawk*, 63, 283.
oeked *awkward*, 243, 251.
oekedli *awkwardly*, 399.
oel *all*, 62, 357.
oel *hall*, 62.
oemend *almond*, 198, 255.
óeminak *almanac*, 198, 243, 255.
oen *horn*, 104.
oen *own*, 124, 315.
oepep *halfpennyworth*, 62, 243, 247, 251, 272.
oepni *halfpenny*, 62, 245, 283.
oes *horse*, 104, 261, 310.
oeðe(r) *either*, 123, 243, 357, 401.
oeðe(r) *order*, 223, 258, 297.
off *offal*, 100.
ofd *disreputable.*
oft *oft, often*, 100, 399.
og *the first year's wool of a sheep*, 100, 315.
oil *hole*, 109, 317.
oil *oil*, 216.

ointment *ointment*, 216.
oiste(r) *oyster*, 216.
oke-daik *small stream of iron-water*, 214.
oks (pl. **oksn**) *ox*, 100, 320, 334.
ole *hollow*, 100, 243, 318.
oles *always*, 58, 243, 251, 399.
olin *the holly-tree, twig of the holly-tree*, 100, 245, 268.
olt *halt*, 58.
omes, omest *almost*, 58, 243, 255, 292, 399.
on on, of, 100, 249 *note*, 400.
one(r) *honour*, 214.
oni *any*, 146, 245, 315, 357.
onibodi *anybody*, 357.
oniwie(r) *anywhere*, 399.
ont *aunt*, 200.
op *to hop*, 100.
opm *open*, 100, 270.
o(r) *or*, 401.
ote(r) *otter*, 100.
otšed *orchard*, 100, 243.
ou *to owe*, 124, 315.
oud *to hold*, 64.
oud *old*, 64, 300.
oue-kesn *overcast, gloomy (of the sky)*, 287.
oue(r), ove(r) *over*, 283, 400.
oue(r)-welt *to upset*, 73.
out *ought*, 124, 318, 394.
out *holt*, 103, 289.
ovl *hovel*, 100.

pāe(r) *power*, 236.
pai *pie*, 229.
paik *pike*, 156.
paik *to pick, choose, select*, 229, 322.
pail *pile*, 156.

- pain** to *pine*, 156.
paint *pint*, 229.
paip *pipe*, 156.
pak *pack, bundle*, 57, 312.
pāk a kind of *blain*, 278.
pāk *park*, 61.
pan *pan*, 57.
pantri *pantry*, 194.
pāsn *parson*, 207.
paste(r) *pasture*, 195, 228, 243.
pasti *pasty*, 204.
paṣ *path*, 57, 306.
pāṣe(r) *powder*, 235, 297.
pee *pay*, 204.
peedn *pardon*, 203.
peedṣ *page*, 204.
peel *pail*, 65, 315.
peel *pale*, 204.
peen *pain*, 204.
peen *pane of glass*, 204.
peent *paint*, 204.
pee(r) *pair*, 205.
pee(r) to *peel*, 205.
pees *pace*, 204.
peesl *parcel*, 203.
peest *paste*, 204.
peeste(r) (lit. *pasture*) to *feed*.
peet *part*, 203.
peetne(r) *partner*, 203.
pegi-stik the *handle of a pegi* (an instrument used in washing clothes, having a long handle inserted at right angles to the plane of a wooden disc, in which are set several pegs).
pei *peu*, 87, 278, 311.
peil up en *dān* to *go about, hurry up and down*.
pen *pen*, 73.
penep *pennyworth*, 243, 247, 251.
peni *penny*, 73, 245.
peš to *knock about, smash, dash*, 59, 312.
pešn *passion*, 197, 327.
pēs *purse*, 228.
pidšn *pigeon*, 211, 247, 328.
piek *perch, to perch*, 278.
pie-kok *peacock*, 179.
piel to *appeal*, 231, 246.
pie(r) *pear*, 75, 208, 260.
pies *peace*, 231.
pig *pig*, 89, 315.
igin a *small water-can*, 89.
pig-koit *pig-sty*, 109.
pik *pickaxe*, 211.
pikte(r) *picture*, 243, 288.
pil to *peel*, 234.
pile *pillow*, 117, 243.
pilinz the *peels of potatoes*, etc., 234.
pim-ruez *primrose*, 262, 278.
pinien *opinion*, 211, 246.
pīp (pret. and pp. *pept*) to *peep*, 232, 383.
pīs *piece*, 232.
pit *pit*, 117.
piti *pity*, 211.
pitš *pitch*, 89, 312.
piṣ *pith*, 89.
piu *pew*, 237.
piue(r) *pure*, 238.
pius *puce colour*, 237.
plant *plant*, 195.
plat *floor, ground*.
pleen *plain*, 204.
plees *place*, 204.
pleeste(r) *plaster*, 195, 243.
pleet *plate*, 204.
plenk *plank*, 197.
pleš to *splash*, 59.

- plese(r)** *pleasure*, 206, 243, 310.
plied to *plead*, 231.
pliez to *please*, 231.
plit *plight*, 93, 318.
pliu *plough*, 164, 315.
plot *plot*, 100.
pluk *pluck*, to *pluck*, 111, 312.
plum *plum*, 174.
plume(r) *plumber*, 226.
pobs (pl.) *porridge*; *sops made of bread and milk*.
poe *paw*, 225.
poem *palm*, 62, 278.
poez to *kick*, 225, 278.
point *point*, 216.
poizn *poison*, 216.
poks *poz*, 100.
popi *poppy*, 110, 245.
poreets *potatoes*, 286.
poridž *porridge*, 214, 338.
posnit *saucepan*, 214, 245.
pot *pot*, 214.
pot donek, see § 346 note.
poul *pole*, 129.
poutri *poultry*, 220, 278.
poutš to *pouch*, 220, 330.
prād *proud*, 171, 291.
praid *pride*, 175, 286.
prais *price*, 229.
prais to *lift with a lever*, 229.
pratli *gently, softly*, 57, 245.
pree (but **pre** *še*) to *pray*, 204.
preet to *prate, babble*, 70, 204, 278.
preez to *praise*, 204.
preitš to *preach*, 234, 330.
prentis *apprentice*, 206, 246.
prenk *prank, trick*, 59.
prik to *prick*, 89, 312.
prikl *prickle*, 89.
prist *priest*, 187.
prod to *prick, goad*, 100.
profit *profit*, 214.
prog to *collect wood for the bonfire on the fifth of November*, 278, 315.
pruiv to *prove*, 163.
puek *pork*, 322.
puek *sack*, 105.
pueli *poorly, ill*, 222.
pueni *pony*, 105, 218.
pue(r) *poor*, 222.
puest *post*, 105, 218.
puešn *portion*, 223.
puete(r) *porter*, 223.
puezi *nosegay*, 218.
pulpit *pulpit*, 227, 245.
pul to *pull*, 112.
puli *pulley*, 227.
pulit *pullet*, 227.
pulp *pulp*, 226.
pültis *poultice*, 220, 245.
pund a *pound*, 111, 300, 337.
puš to *push*, 227.
put to *put*, 227, 278, 381.
rafte(r) *rafter*, 57.
raid to *ride*, 156, 361.
raip *ripe*, 156.
rais *rice*, 229.
raiet *riot*, 229.
rait to *write*, 156, 250, 361.
raiv to *tear*, 156, 258, 361, 364.
raiz to *rise*, 156, 310, 361.
ram *ram*, 57.
ram to *thrust, press*, 258.
rām *room*, 171, 263.
rami *having a strong taste or smell*, 57.
raml to *ramble*, 57, 282.

- rānd** round, 235.
ransak to ransack, 71.
raal to wrestle, 144, 286, 310.
rāst rust, 171.
ratn rat, 194, 247, 269, 286.
rebit rivet, 212, 245, 283.
red (pret. and pp.) read, 134.
red red, 186.
redi ready, 296.
rediš radish, 200, 245, 327.
redžēste(r) to register, 212, 242.
reedž rage, 204.
reek rake, 70, 312.
reek āt to ramble about.
reel rail, 315.
reen rain, 84, 315.
reen-bou rain-bow, 102.
rees race, 129.
reet rate, 204.
reeše(r) rather, 70, 306.
reg rag, 59, 315.
reg-le(r) regular, 247.
reik to reach, 138, 312, 383.
reit right, 86, 258, 318.
rekn to reckon, 73, 247.
rens to rinse, 212.
ren (pret.) rang, 59, 367.
ren wrong, 59, 250.
renk rank, 59, 197, 322.
repl to pull the hair of the head, 59.
rest, rest, remnant, 73.
reš rash, 59, 312.
retš wretch, 73.
rib rib, 89.
rid rid, 77.
rid to read, 130, 381.
rid reed, 187.
ridl riddle, 136, 311.
ridl sieve, 89, 257.
ridn ridden, 89, 296.
riel real, 231.
rieþ to reap, 82.
rie(r) to rear, 137.
rieþ wreath, 137.
riezn reason, 231.
rifuz to refuse, 237.
rift to belch, eructate, 89, 283.
rig back, 117, 315.
rigin ridge of a house, 117, 315.
rik reek, smoke, 150 note, 312.
rikriut to recruit, 239.
rikuve(r) to recover, 226.
rīl reel, 187.
rim rim, 89.
rind rind, 89.
rin to ring, 89, 367, 368.
rin to wring, 89, 367.
rin ring, 317.
rinkl wrinkle, 89.
risiet receipt, recipe, 231.
risiev to receive, 231.
rist wrist, 89.
rīt wright, 118, 318.
ritn written, 89.
riu to rue, 190, 250, 382.
riubub rhubarb, 239, 243.
riuin ruin, 239.
riuk rook, 164, 317.
riume(r) rumour, 239.
rive(r) river, 211.
rizd rancid (of bacon), 258, 310.
rizn risen, 89, 310.
Robisn Robinson, 267.
roe raw, 180.
roet to bray, 184.
roid clearing (of a wood), 109, 300.
rok rock, 100, 214.
roost to roast, 217.
rot to rot, 100.

roul to roll, 220.
 rout wrought, 101, 318.
 rubiš rubbish, 226.
 rudi ruddy, 111, 245, 315.
 rueb robe, 218.
 rued road, 122.
 rueg rogue, 218.
 ruep rope, 122.
 rue(r) to roar, 122.
 ruez rose, 105, 310.
 ruf rough, 174, 319.
 ruid rood, 163.
 ruif roof, 163, 283.
 ruit root, 163.
 run to run, 367, 368.
 runin running, 245, 276.
 rup wrung, 111.
 rust rest, repose, 310.
 ruš rush, 97.

 s shall, 256, 312, 391.
 s us, 350.
 sã a drain, sough, 310, 315.
 sã sow, 114, 315.
 sad sad, 57.
 sadl saddle, 71, 296.
 sãdãn sergeant, 207, 292.
 sãe(r) sour, 172.
 said side, 156.
 saietî society, 246.
 sail to strain through a sieve,
 156, 315.
 sailm asylum, 229, 246.
 sain sign, 229.
 saip to ooze or drain out
 slowly, 156.
 saið scythe, 156, 306, 315.
 saizes assizes, 229, 246.
 sãk to suck, 171, 310, 312.
 sakles simple, silly, 57, 243.
 sal shall, 57, 312, 391.
 sale sallow, 57, 243.

saleri celery, 210.
 salit salad, 194, 245.
 sãmen sermon, 207.
 sam up to pick up, gather to-
 gether, 57, 263, 310.
 sand sand, 57.
 sãnd sound, noise, 235.
 sant saint, 204, 249.
 sãnt shall not, 256, 391.
 sap sap, 57.
 sare (sãv) to serve, 207, 243,
 258.
 sat sat, 57.
 satl to settle, 57, 257.
 sãp south, 171.
 sãvis service, 207.
 sãvnt servant, 207, 247, 259.
 sed said, 134, 315.
 see to say, 84, 315, 382.
 seef safe, 204.
 seeg a saw, 70, 315.
 seek sake, 70, 312.
 seekrid sacred, 204.
 seel sail, 84, 315.
 seel sale, 70.
 seem lard, 204, 310.
 seem same, 70.
 seent (sant) saint, 204.
 seev to save, 204.
 seg to distend, 59, 315.
 seg sedge, 73, 315.
 sek sack, 73, 312.
 seki second, 346.
 seknd second, 344.
 sel (sen) self, 73, 283.
 sel to sell, 73, 382.
 seldn seldom, 73, 247, 269.
 self self, 353.
 sen (sel) self, 73, 283.
 send to send, 73, 381.
 sens sense, 206.
 sent sent, 73.

- senz** *sends*, 302.
sen (sob) *song*, 59.
sen (pret.) *sang*, 59, 367.
senk (pret.) *sank*, 59, 367.
ses *assessment, to assess, tax*, 206, 246.
seš *sash*, 197.
set *to set*, 73, 310, 381.
setede *Saturday*, 134.
seu *to sew*, 190, 250, 382.
sevm *seven*, 73, 270, 344.
sevnt *seventh*, 344.
sevnti *seventy*, 344.
sevntin *seventeen*, 344.
sevntint *seventeenth*, 344.
sevntit *seventieth*, 344.
sez *sayest, says*, 134.
se 80, 399.
sed *should*, 256, 312, 391.
seliut *to salute*, 239, 242.
se ðe (lit. *see thou*) *look!* 192.
sī *to see*, 187, 374.
sī *to sigh*, 158, 318.
sī *to stretch*, 310.
sīd *seed*, 130.
sie *sea*, 137.
siekrit *secret*, 231.
siem *seam*, 179.
sienne *senna*, 206, 243.
sies *to cease*, 231.
siet *seat*, 137.
siez *to seize*, 382.
siezn *season*, 231.
sift *to sift*, 89, 283.
sik *to seek*, 147, 383.
sikl *sickle*, 89, 312.
siks *six*, 77, 320, 344.
siks-penep *sixpenny worth*, 251.
sikst *sixth*, 77, 289, 309, 344.
siksti *sixty*, 344.
sikstin *sixteen*, 150, 344.
sikstint *sixteenth*, 344.
sikstit *sixtieth*, 344.
sil *sill*, 117.
sili *silly*, 136, 245.
silk *silk*, 89.
silve(r) *silver*, 77.
sim *to seem*, 147.
simetri *cemetery*, 209, 243.
simin-dlas *a looking-glass, mirror*.
simpl *simple*, 348.
sin *since*, 89, 117, 310, 399, 400.
sin *seen*, 150.
sind *to rinse, wash out*, 266, 300, 310.
sinde(r) *cinder*, 89.
sink *to singe*, 76, 277, 315.
sin *to sing*, 89, 367.
sink *to sink*, 89, 367.
sinl *single*, 211, 247, 273.
siste(r) *sister*, 77.
sit *to sit*, 89, 373.
sit *sight*, 93, 318.
sitš *such*, 77, 250, 256, 312, 357.
sīd *to seethe*, 187.
sičez *scissors*, 211, 243, 310.
siu *sowed*, 190.
siu *to sue*, 239.
siueli *surely*, 240, 242, 399.
siue(r) *sure*, 240, 310.
siuge(r) *sugar*, 227, 310.
siuit *suet*, 239.
siut *suit*, 237.
siv *sieve*, 89, 283.
skab *scab*, 57, 312.
skāe(r) *to scour*.
skafi *scaffold*, 194, 301, 322.
skaffin *scaffolding*, 194, 301, 322.
skaftin *shafting*, 57, 245, 312.

- skai** *sky*, 175, 312.
skeelet *scarlet*, 203, 322.
skeelz *scales*, 70, 204, 312.
skelp *to beat, flog*, 73, 312.
skop *a large wicker basket for holding spinning bobbins*, 73, 312.
skōf *scurf*, 113, 312.
skift *to shift, remove*, 89, 312.
skil *skill*, 89, 312.
skin *skin*, 89, 312.
skoud *to scald*, 199, 322.
skoup *scoop*, 168, 312.
skraml *scramble*, 57, 312.
skrat *to scratch*, 57, 312, 381.
skripte(r) *scripture*, 211.
skreep *to scrape*, 70, 312.
skriem *to scream*, 312.
skrik *to shriek*, 158, 312.
skue(r) *score*, 337.
skuft *the nape of the neck*, 111, 312.
skuil *school*, 163, 312.
skul *skull (of the head)*, 111, 312.
skute(r) *to spill*, 111, 243, 312.
sl *shall*, 312, 391.
slafte(r) *to slaughter*, 57, 319.
slaid *to slide*, 156, 361.
slaim *slime*, 156.
slaip *to take away the skin or outside covering*, 156.
slak *slack*, 57.
slām *slumber*, 171.
slāt *to bedabble*, 289.
slate(r) *to spill*, 310.
slave(r) *slaver*, 57.
slée *to slay*, 65, 375.
sléen *slain*, 65, 315.
slék *small coal*, 73, 312.
slék *to extinguish a fire, etc., with water*, 73, 312.
slen (pret.) *slung*, 59.
slenk (pret.) *slunk*, 59, 367.
slept *slept*, 134.
slī *sly*, 147, 315.
slidn (pp.) *slid*, 89, 247.
slin *to sling*, 76, 367, 368.
slink *to slink*, 89, 367.
slink *a sneak*.
slip *to slip*, 89.
slīp *to sleep*, 130, 383.
slipi *slippery*, 89, 245.
slit *to slit*, 373.
slitn (pp.) *slit*, 89.
slū *slew*, 164, 315.
sliv *sleeve*, 150.
sloe *slow*, 123, 250.
slop *the leg of a pair of trousers*, 100.
slot *bolt of a door*, 100.
sluf *slough*, 169, 315.
slukn *slunk*, 274, 368.
slumek *a dirty, untidy person*, 312.
slume(r) *slumber*, 243, 282.
slun *slung*, 111.
smait *to smite*, 156.
smāt *smart*, 74.
smel *to smell*, 73, 382.
smelt *to smelt*, 73.
smeš *smash*, 59.
smie(r) *to smear*, 75.
smitl *to infect*, 89, 247.
smitn *smitten*, 89.
smip *smith*, 89, 306.
smiči *smithy*, 89, 306.
smivi *smithy*, 306.
smoel *small*, 62.
smok *smock*, 100.
smue(r) *to smother, suffocate*, 104, 260.

- smuiš smooth**, 163, 306, 310.
smūk to smoke, 106.
snaip snipe, 156.
sneek snake, 70, 312.
sneel snail, 65, 315.
snee(r) snare, 70.
snek the latch of a door, 73, 312.
snēt to sneeze, giggle, 113.
sniēk to sneak, 162.
snift to sniff, scent, 117.
snig to take hastily.
snik to cut.
snikit a small passage, 245, 310, 312.
sniu it snowed, 190.
sniz to sneeze, 187.
snod smooth, even, 100, 306.
snodn to make smooth, 100, 306.
snoe snow, to snow, 123, 250, 377.
snot snot, 100.
sod sod, 100.
sodnd saturated, wet through, 100.
soe (pret.) saw, 63, 318.
soe to sow, 123, 377.
soes sauce, 225.
soev salve, 62.
soft soft, 169.
soil soil, ground, 109, 216.
soil sole, 109.
sok sock, 100.
solt salt, 58.
son (seo) song, 59.
sore sorrow, 100, 243, 258, 315.
sori sorry, 125, 245.
soče(r) solder, 214, 297.
soudže(r) soldier, 220, 328.
soul soul, 123.
sout sought, 167, 318.
spais(r) spire, 157.
spak (pret.) spoke, 57.
spāk spark, 61.
span (pret.) span, 57.
span to span, 57.
sparē sparrow, 57, 243, 250.
spat (pret.) spat, 144.
spatl spittle, 125.
speed spade, 70, 278.
speen to wean, 70, 268, 278.
spee(r) to spare, 70.
speik to speak, 87, 310, 312, 372.
speitš speech, 132, 312.
spek speck, 73, 312.
spektéklz spectacles, 206, 242.
spel to spell, 382.
spend to spend, 73, 381.
spenk to beat, hit, 59, 312.
spē(r) spur, 104.
sperinz banns of marriage, 120, 245, 338.
sperit spirit, 213, 245.
spie(r) spear, 75.
spil to spill, 89, 382.
spin to spin, 89, 367.
spintl spindle, 89, 247, 266, 298.
spit to spit, 89, 373.
spitek spigot, 89, 243, 310.
spiu to spew, 159, 250.
split to split, 373.
spoil to spoil, 216, 382.
spokn spoken, 100, 247, 271.
spot spot, 100.
sprāt to sprout, 171.
spreid to spread, 139, 372.
spreo (pret.) sprang, 59.
sprin to spring, 89, 367.
sprun (pp.) sprung, 111.

spuin spoon, 163.
 spun spun, 111.
 st should, 256, 305, 312, 391.
 stāe(r) star, 74.
 staf staff, 57.
 stak (pret.) stuck, 57.
 stāk very, quite, 312.
 stāk mad very angry, 61.
 stāk to grow stiff, stiffen,
 61, 271.
 stamp to stamp, 57.
 stand to stand, 57, 375.
 stapl staple, 71, 196.
 stāt stout, 235.
 statī statue, 245.
 stāv to starve, 74, 283.
 stedi steady, 310.
 steebl stable, 204.
 steek stake, 70, 84, 312.
 steel (pret.) stole, 70.
 stee(r) to stare, 70.
 steevz slaves, 70.
 steez stairs, 141.
 stegs(r) to stagger, 59.
 steil to steal, 87, 369.
 steil the handle of a pot or
 jug, 87.
 steim to bespeak, 87, 283,
 310.
 stem stem, 73.
 sten (pret.) stung, 59.
 stenk (pret.) stunk, 59.
 step step, 73.
 step-faḡe(r) step-father, 192.
 stepsez steps, 338.
 stā(r) to stir, 120.
 sterek heifer, 91, 248.
 sterep stirrup, 162, 243, 315.
 stī sty, ladder, 94, 158, 315.
 stī sty, 125.
 stī stile, 315.
 stied e instead of, 400.

stiem steam, 179.
 stieḡ steep, 179.
 stie(r) to steer, 151.
 stif stiff, 160.
 stik stick, 89.
 stik to stick, 89, 373.
 stil still, 89.
 stil steel, 150.
 stil stile, 94, 315.
 stint to stint, 117.
 stin to sting, 89, 367.
 stink to stink, 89, 367.
 stipl steeple, 150.
 stitš to stitch, 89, 312.
 stiupid stupid, 237.
 stoek stalk, stem, 62.
 stoel stall, 62.
 stoeleisn satiation.
 stoem storm, 104.
 stok stock, 100.
 stop to stop, 100.
 stou to stow, 166.
 stoun stolen, 103.
 straid to stride, 156, 361.
 straik to strike, 156, 361,
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 straiv to strive, 229, 361,
 364.
 streendš strange, 204.
 streit straight, 86, 318.
 strenḡ strength, 73, 275.
 stren (stren) strong, 59.
 stretš to stretch, 73, 312.
 streu to strew, 85, 250, 382.
 strie straw, 179, 310.
 striek streak, stripe, 98.
 striem stream, 179.
 strikn stricken, 89.
 strin string, 76.
 strin to string, 367.
 strip to strip, 150 note.
 strit street, 130.

- struek** to stroke, 122.
struek half a bushel, 122.
stubi short and stiff, 111.
stubl stubble, 121.
stuen stone, 122.
stuen stone (14 pounds), 337.
stueni, see § 346 note.
stueri story, 224.
stuev stove, 105, 283.
stuf stuff, 226.
stuid stood, 163.
stuil stool, 163.
stuko (pp.) stunk, 368.
stump stump, 111.
stun to stun, 111.
stun (pp.) stung, 111.
stūp a post, 106, 256.
stut to stutter, stammer, 111.
sud should, 103, 256, 312, 391.
sudn sudden, 226.
sue so, 122, 399.
sued (swēd) sword, 74, 250.
suek to soak, 105, 312.
suep a little tea or beer, 105.
suep soap, 122.
sue(r) sore, 122.
sufe(r) to suffer, 226.
suf-oil manhole of a drain, 315.
suin soon, 163, 399.
suit soot, 163, 289.
suko (pp.) sunk, 111, 247, 368.
sūl shovel, 283.
sum some, 111, 357.
sum-ā somehow.
sumdi somebody, 247, 281, 357.
sumen to summon, 226.
sume(r) summer, 111.
sumet something, anything, 111, 243, 251, 257.
sump a puddle or dirty pool of water, 111, 250.
sumwie(r) somewhere, 399.
sun son, 111.
sun sun, 111.
sunde Sunday, 111, 243.
sun sung, 111.
sup to drink, sup, 174.
supe(r) supper, 226.
swaim to climb up a tree or pole, 156.
swaip to sweep off, remove hastily, 156.
swām swarm, 61.
swāp the skin of bacon, 61, 306, 310.
swāpi swarthy, 61.
sweep the handle of a machine, 70, 250, 310.
swel to swell, 73, 382.
swelt to faint, be overpowered by heat, 73.
swen (pret.) swung, 59.
swenki small beer, 59.
swetā a small sample of cloth, cotton, etc., 60, 312.
swēd (sued) sword, 74.
swiel to gutter (of a candle), 131, 254.
swie(r) to swear, 75, 369, 371.
swiet to sweat, 137, 250, 381.
swift swift, 89.
swil to rinse, wash out, 89.
swileke(r) a blow.
swilinz thin liquid food for pigs, 89, 245.
swim to swim, 89, 367.
swin to swing, 89, 367.
swip to sweep, 129, 383.

swit *sweet*, 147.
 swoen *sworn*, 104.
 swole *swallow*, 58, 243, 250.
 swole *to swallow*, 80, 243,
 315.
 swom *swam*, 58.
 swon *swan*, 58.
 swop *to exchange, barter*, 58.
 swum (pp.) *swum*, 111.
 swun (pp.) *swung*, 111.

šabi *shabby*, 245.
 šade *shadow*, 57, 243.
 šae(r) *shower*, 172.
 šaft *shaft*, 57.
 šain *to shine*, 156, 361, 363.
 šait *cacare*, 156, 312, 361.
 šaiv *slice*, 156, 312.
 šak *to shake*, 71, 312, 376.
 šakl *shackle*, 71, 312.
 šale *shallow*, 57, 243.
 šap *shape*, 57, 312, 383.
 šap *sharp*, 61.
 šeg *shag*, 59, 315.
 šeed *shade*, 70, 312.
 šeem *shame*, 70, 312.
 šee(r) *share*, 70, 312.
 šeev *to shave*, 70, 283, 382.
 šel *shell*, 73, 312.
 šelf *shelf*, 73, 312.
 šenk *shank*, 59.
 šeped *shepherd*, 134, 243.
 šepste(r) *starling*, 134.
 šeu *to show*, 180, 382.
 še *she*, 350.
 šēt *shirt*, 120.
 šief *sheaf*, 179.
 šie(r) *to shear*, 75, 312, 369.
 šiep *sheuth*, 137.
 šift *chemise*, 89.
 šil *to shell peas, etc.*, 77, 312.
 šild *shield*, 78.

šilin *shilling*, 89, 245, 337.
 šimi *chemise*, 209, 245, 311.
 šin *shin*, 89, 312.
 šip *ship*, 89, 312.
 šip *sheep*, 130, 337.
 šit *sheet*, 150.
 šiuk *shook*, 164, 312.
 šod *shod*, 169.
 šoel *shawl*.
 šoen *shorn*, 104.
 šoet *short*, 104.
 šop *shop*, 100, 312.
 šot *shot*, 100, 312.
 šotn (pp.) *shot*, 100.
 šrād *shroud*, 171.
 šrenk *shrank*, 312.
 šrenk (pret.) *shrunk*, 59.
 šrimp *shrimp*, 89, 312.
 šrink *to shrink*, 89, 312, 367.
 šrukn (pp.) *shrunk*, 111, 274,
 368.
 šū *she*, 191, 310, 350.
 šū (pl. šuin) *shoe*, 164, 334.
 šū *to shoe*, 382.
 šuin *shoes*, 163.
 šuit *to shoot*, 191, 381.
 šūl *shovel*, 106.
 šulde(r) (šūče(r)) *shoulder*,
 112.
 šun *to shun*, 111.
 šut *to shut*, 121, 312, 381.
 šute(r) *to fall*.
 šutl *shuttle*, 121.
 šučē(r) *to shulder*, 111, 243,
 297, 312.
 šūče(r) (šulde(r)) *shoulder*,
 112.
 šuv *to shove*, 174, 283, 312.
 swie(r) *to swear*, 75.
 t *the*, 306, 341.
 t *it*, 350.

tă thou, 350.
tăd towards.
tădz towards, 61, 243, 251.
tăe(r) tar, 75.
tăe(r) tower, 236.
taid feast time, 156, 285.
taidin a present from the feast, 156.
taik a low fellow, 156.
tă-il (also *tail*) towel, 235.
taim time, 156.
tairen tyrant, 293.
tais to entice, 229, 246.
tait soon, 156.
tak to take, 71, 312, 375.
tale tallow, 57, 243, 315.
tali to agree, be right, 194, 245.
tan to tan, 57.
tăn town, 171.
tap tap, 57.
tarie(r) terrier dog, 208, 243.
tate(r) tatter, 57.
teebl table, 204.
teel tail, 65, 315.
teel tale, 70, 254.
teele(r), *teelje(r)* tailor, 204.
teem tame, 70, 285.
teen taken, 70, 312.
teest taste, 204.
teestril rascal, good-for-nothing.
teitš to teach, 138, 312, 383.
tel to tell, 73, 382.
tem poured out, 148.
tem-ful brimful, 148.
temz a coarse hair sieve, 73, 285, 310.
ten ten, 192, 344.
tent tenth, 309, 344.
ten a sting, to sting, 59.
tenz tongs, 59, 273, 338.

teu to work zealously, 180, 285.
te, *tev* to, 283, 400.
te thou, 306, 350.
tăd turd, 120.
te-dee to-day, 399.
těf turf, 113, 283.
te-geše(r) together, 60, 297.
te-moen to-morrow, 104, 242, 399.
te-moen-tnit to-morrow (the) night, 399.
těn bout, turn, to turn, 113, 228.
tōnep turnip, 228, 243.
te-nit to-night, 399.
tī to tie, 150.
tie tea, 231.
tiem team, 179.
tiez to tease, 137.
tift condition, state, order, 211.
tik tick, 89, 312.
til to till, 89.
tīl tile, 94, 315.
tim to pour out, 147, 381.
tin tin, 89.
tit (titi) breastmilk, 89.
tīt tight, 93, 318.
tīp teeth, 147.
tiu too, also, 164, 399.
tiuk took, 164, 312.
tiuzde Tuesday, 159.
tlād cloud, 171, 312.
tlāk clerk, 207, 323.
tlam to famish, 57, 312.
tlap clap, 57.
tlap to place, put down.
tlāt clout, 171, 312.
tlate(r) to clatter, 57.
tlee clay, 315.
tleem to claim, 204, 323.

- tleg** to stick to, as thick mud to the boots, clog, 59, 312.
tlegi sticky, dirty (of roads), stopped up with dirt, 59.
tlen (pret.) clung, 59.
tlenk to beat, flog, 59, 312.
tletš brood of chickens, 73, 312.
tlien clean, 137, 312.
tlie(r) clear, 233, 312.
tliet coltsfoot, 312.
tlik to seize, snatch, catch hold of, 117, 312.
tlim to climb, 89, 281, 312.
tlin to cling, 89, 312, 367.
tliip to clip, 89, 117, 312.
tliu a ball of string or worsted, 96, 190, 312.
tliiv to cleave, 187, 312, 365, 366.
tloe claw, 63, 250, 312.
tloek to scratch with the fingers or claws, 312.
tlog a shoe with wooden soles, 100.
tlois close, narrow, 219.
tlois a field, 109.
tlois to close, 219.
tlok the common black beetle, 100.
tlok to cluck, 100, 312.
tlomp to tread heavily, 312.
tlot clot, 100.
tlovn cloven, 100.
tluək cloak, 218, 312.
tluəp cloth, 122, 312.
tluəŋ to clothe, 122, 382.
tluəve(r) clover, 122, 312.
tluəz clothes, 122, 307, 310.
tluu (pp.) clung, 111.
tluŋste(r) cluster, 111, 286.
tluŋŋe(r) to get closely together, 297.
toe a marble of any kind, 285.
toek to talk, 62, 312.
toen torn, 104.
toez marbles, 346.
tof tough, 169, 319.
toidi very small, 109, 285.
toist to toast, 219, 289.
top top, 100.
topin the front part of the hair of the head, 100, 245.
topl to fall over, 100.
tot a small beer glass, 100.
toul toll, 103.
tout taught, 140, 318.
traī to try, 229.
traif trifle, 229.
trā-il trowel, 235.
trāns to beat, flog, 235.
trap trap, 57.
trāst to trust, 171, 310.
treel to drag, 204.
treen train, 204.
treid to tread, 87, 372.
treml to tremble, 206, 263, 282.
treŋin āt en in walking out and in till weary, or tired out.
treze(r) treasure, 206, 243, 310.
tri tree, 187.
tribl treble, threefold, 209, 348.
trim to trim, 117.
triet treat, to treat, 231, 381.
trietl treacle, 231, 323.
triu true, 190, 250.
triup truth, 190.
trodn trodden, 100.

- trof *trough*, 100, 315.
 trolep *a dirty, untidy person*, 285.
 trons *trance* 200.
 trubl *trouble*, 226.
 trunl *trundle*, 121.
 trunk *trunk*, 226.
 trūsez *trousers*, 235, 338.
 tšaid *to chide*, 312.
 tšap *chap*, 186, 312.
 tšapil, tšapl *chapel*, 194, 330.
 tšavl *to nibble at, gnaw, chew*, 57, 312.
 tšeedž *charge*, 203, 330.
 tšeef *to chafe*, 204.
 tšeeme(r) *chamber*, 204, 263, 282, 330.
 tšeendž *change*, 204, 328.
 tšee(r) *chair*, 205.
 tšelte, r) *to clot, coagulate (of blood)*, 254.
 tšeu *to chew*, 190, 312, 382.
 tšerep *to chirp*, 91, 248, 312.
 tšeri *cherry*, 207, 311, 330.
 tšētš *church*, 90, 312.
 tšiene *chinaware*, 229.
 tšiep *cheup*, 179, 312.
 tšiet *to cheat*, 231, 381.
 tšik *cheek*, 181, 312.
 tšikin *chicken*, 89, 312.
 tšilde(r) *children*, 89, 92, 312, 335.
 tšimli *chimney*, 211, 330.
 tšin *chin*, 89, 312.
 tšius *to choose*, 187, 312, 365, 366.
 tšius-wot *whatever*, 357.
 tšiz *cheese*, 130, 312.
 tšoek *chalk*, 62, 312.
 tšois *choice*, 216, 330.
 tšons *chance*, 200, 330.
 tšont *chant*, 200, 330.
 tšoul *see* § 312.
 tšozn *chosen*, 100, 247.
 tšuek *to choke*, 105, 312.
 tšuf *proud, haughty*, 111, 312.
 tšuk *to throw, pitch*, 226.
 tū *two*, 129, 250, 344.
 tub *tub*, 111.
 tue *toe*, 122.
 tued *toad*, 122.
 tuəkn *token*, 122, 247.
 tuən (lit. *the one*) *one of two*, 122, 345.
 tug *to tug, plod*, 111, 315.
 tug en teu (words of nearly the same signification, coupled for the sake of emphasis) *to work hard and strive*.
 tuil *tool*, 163.
 tuiṗ (pl. *tīṗ*) *tooth*, 163, 336.
 tul *to*, 97, 285, 400.
 tuml *to tumble*, 111, 263, 282.
 tun *tun*, 111, 226.
 tun *tongue*, 111.
 tup *a ram*, 111.
 tupms *twopence*, 349.
 tusk *tusk*, 111.
 tutš *to touch*, 226.
 tūpri (lit. *two or three*) *few*, 192, 349.
 tuṣe(r) *the other*, 169.
 twain *twine*, 156.
 twais *twice*, 156, 250, 348.
 twelft *twelfth*, 73, 289, 309, 344.
 twelv *twelve*, 73, 283, 344.
 twenti *twenty*, 73, 344.
 twentit *twentieth*, 344.
 twig *twig*, 89, 315.
 twil *quill, pen*, 324.

twilt quilt, 211, 254, 324.
twilt to beat, thrash, 324.
twin, twin, 89.
twin between, 246, 400.
twinkl to twinkle, 89, 312.
twist twist, 89.
twot pudendum fem., 250.

pak thatch, 57, 306, 312.
pāsn thousand, 171, 247, 301,
 302, 310, 344.
pāsn̄t thousandth, 344.
pēd third, 90, 261, 344.
pēdi third, 346.
penk to thank, 59.
pēti thirty, 90, 245, 344.
pētīn thirteen, 344.
pētīnt thirteenth, 344.
pētīt thirtieth, 344.
pēzde Thursday, 172.
pī thigh, 187, 318.
*pibl a smooth round stick
 used to stir porridge with.*
pīf thief, 187, 283.
*pik thick, friendly, in love
 with*, 89, 312.
piml thimble, 177, 247,
 282.
pin thin, 117.
pio thing, 86, 273.
pink to think, 76, 273, 306,
 312, 383.
pisl thistle, 89.
poe to thaw, 123, 377.
poen thorn, 104.
poil to give ungrudgingly,
 109, 306.
pout thought, 167, 318.
praiv to thrive, 156, 283, 306,
 361.
prast (pret.) thrust, 57.
pres busy, throng, 59.

prepms threepence, 192, 270,
 349.
pres to thresh, 73.
prešld threshold, 73.
pre through, from, 400.
pri three, 187, 344.
pribl threefold, 209, 348.
prid thread, 130.
prip to dispute, contradict,
 179, 306.
prietn to threaten, 179.
prif through, 319.
prift thrift, 89.
*prift (priu) through, from,
 on account of*, 116.
priu threw, 190.
*priu (prift) through, from, on
 account of*, 116, 319.
proe to throw, 123, 377.
proit throat, 109.
prosl thrush, 100, 287, 310.
*protl to press on the wind-
 pipe, choke*, 100.
prusn (pp.) thrust, 287.
prust to thrust, 178, 367, 368.
pum thumb, 174.
pune(r) thunder, 111, 243,
 266, 298.

ṭā thou, 171, 306, 350.
ṭai thy, 155, 351.
ṭain thine, 156, 352.
*ṭat (demon. pr. and conj.)
 that*, 57, 306, 354. Cp.
 also 399.
ṭāz thou hast, 310, 395.
ṭe they, 350.
ṭee they, 84, 350.
ṭee(r) their, 84, 351.
ṭeez theirs, 352.
*ṭem (demon. and pers. pr.)
 them, those*, 306, 350, 354.

- ðen** *then*, 108, 306.
ðe *the*, 241.
ðe *thee*, 350.
ðe *they*, 350.
ðe(r) *their*, 351.
ðe(r) *there*, 399.
ðesen, **ðesel**, **ðeseln**, **ðesenz**
themselves, 353.
ði *thy*, 306, 551.
ði *thee*, 155, 350.
ðis(r) *there*, 131, 306, 354,
399.
ðiez *these*, 98, 354.
ðis *this*, 89, 310, 354.
ðisen, **ðisel**, **ðiseln** *thysself*,
353.
ðoe *although*, 401.

ue *who*, 122, 250, 355.
ued *hoard*, 104.
u(e)-ive(r) *whoever*, 357.
uek *oak*, 122.
uel *whole*, 122, 317.
ueli *holy*, 122, 245.
uem *home*, 122.
uenli *lonely*, 122, 245.
uep *hope*, 105.
ue(r) *oar*, 122.
ue(r) *hoar*, 122.
ues(t) *hoarse*, 122, 310.
uets *oats*, 122.
uep *oath*, 122.
uez *whose*, 355.
uf *displeasure, an offended*
manner, rage, 315.
ug *to carry*, 111, 315.
ugli *ugly*, 111.
ugo *hip*, 111, 247, 271.
uid *hood*, 163.
uif *hoof*, 163, 283.
uin *to harass, treat badly*,
163.

ulet *owl*, 174, 243.
ulz *bean-swads*, 111.
umbugz *sweets*.
uml *humble*, 226, 247, 263,
282.
umpais(r) *umpire*, 230.
unded *hundred*, 111, 243,
299, 344.
unde(r) *under*, 111, 400.
undet *hundredth*, 299, 344.
uni *honey*, 111.
unien *onion*, 226.
uni-sukl *honeysuckle*, 174.
unsiue(r) *uncertain*, 240,
243.
unt *to hunt*, 111.
unœ(r) *hunger*, 111, 243, 273.
unkl *uncle*, 226.
up *up*, 174, 400.
upodn *upholden*.
up-reit *upright*.
ut *hot*, 126, 317.
uðe(r) *other*, 169, 357.
uðe(r) *udder*, 174, 297.
uvm *oven*, 107, 270.
uz *us*, 174, 310, 350.
uzbn *husband*, 174, 301, 302,
310.

-v *have*, 395.
vā *vow*, 235.
vaiellet, **violet**, 230.
vale *value*, 194, 243.
vali *valley*, 194, 245.
vāment *vermin*, 207, 294.
vāniš *varnish*, 207, 327.
vantidž *advantage*, 246.
vari *very*, 208, 245, 250, 258,
399.
veen *vein*, 204.
vente(r) *to venture*, 206, 288.
vesl *vessel*, 206.

- viel** *veal*, 231, 250.
viu *view*, 237, 253.
vois *voice*, 216, 250.
voiðe(r) *large clothes' basket*, 216, 250, 297.

wa *why*, 249.
wād *ward*, 61.
wāe(r) *worse*, 74, 260, 343.
wāf *wharf*, 61, 317.
waid *wide*, 156.
waie(r) *wire*, 157.
waif *wife*, 156, 283.
wail *while, time*, 156.
wain *wine*, 156.
waip *to wipe*, 56, 250.
wait *white*, 56.
wait *ali*, see § 346 note.
waiz *wise*, 156.
wak *to beat, flog*, 250, 306.
wāk *pain, to ache*, 61, 312.
wāk (noun) *work*, 74, 250, 259, 312.
wākes *union, workhouse*, 243.
walep *to beat, flog*, 202, 250.
wām *warm*, 61.
wan (pret.) *wound*, 301.
wān *to warn*, 61.
wap (wop) *to hit, throw*.
wāp *warp*, 61.
warend *to warrant*, 202, 250, 291.
wāst *worst*, 343.
wāt *wart*, 61.
wāte *weekday*, 74, 243, 305, 313.
web *web*, 73, 280.
wed *to wed, marry*, 73, 381.
wednȝde *Wednesday*, 170.
wedȝ *wedge*, 73.
wee *way*, 84, 315.

weed *to wade*, 70, 250.
weedȝ *wage*, 250.
week *weak*, 127.
weel *whale*, 70.
ween *to wane*, 70.
wee(r) *to spend or lay out money*, 70, 250.
weest *waste*, 149.
weeste(r) *a silly, stupid fellow*.
weest *to wait*, 204, 250.
weev *wave*, 70, 133.
weeve(r) *to waver*, 70, 250.
weft *weft*, 73, 283.
weg *to wag*, 59, 315.
wego *wagon*, 59, 247, 271.
wei *to weigh*, 87, 315.
weik *the wick of a lamp or candle*, 87, 312.
weit *weight*, 93, 318.
weiv *to weave*, 87, 283, 372.
wel (noun) *well*, 73.
wel (adv.) *well*, 399.
welp *whelp*, 73.
wen *when*, 108, 317.
went, *went*, 73.
wen *thong*, 59, 250, 273, 306.
wesp *wasp*, 60.
west *west*, 73.
weš *to wash*, 59, 312, 383.
wešes *washhouse*, 243.
wet *wet*, 134, 289, 381.
wetstn *whetstone*, 73.
weðe(r) *weather*, 73, 297.
weðe(r) *whether*, 60.
weðe(r) *the wool of a sheep which has already been shorn at least once before*, 73, 306.
we *we*, 350.
wed *would*, 256, 397.
wēd *word*, 104.

